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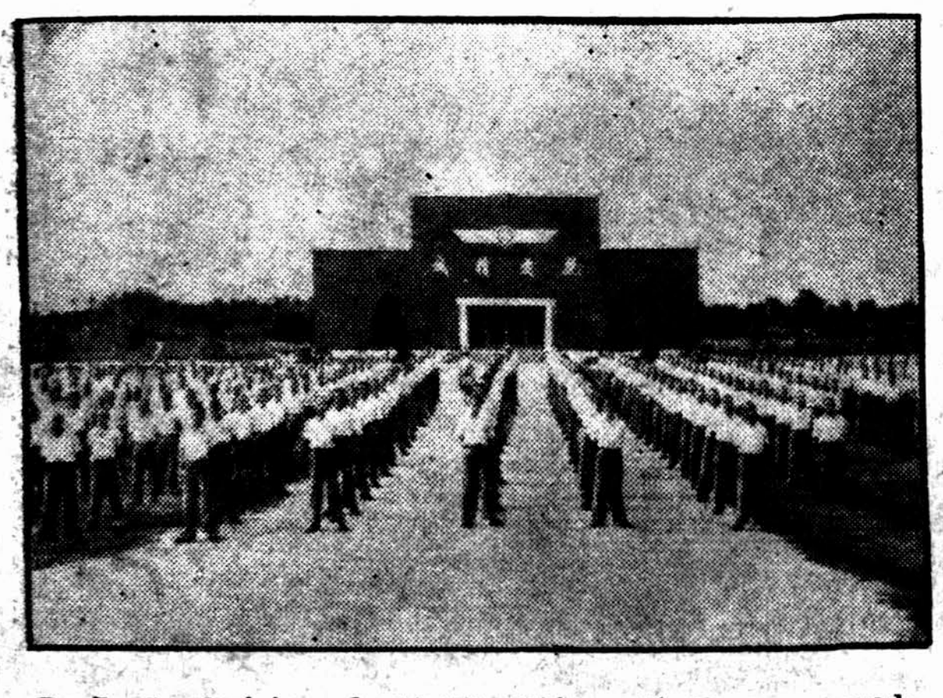
Children of the Mountains

LOW: KING OF CARTOONISTS

THEY DEFEND 800 MILLION PEOPLE

A group-photo taken on the occasion of General Wavell's visit to Chungking. To the left of Madame is Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, British Ambassador-designate to Moscow and to the left of General Wavell can be seen Major-General George Brett.



Pupils at a training school of the Chinese Air Force on parade.

A Chinese mechanic at work in an aeroplane repair shop.

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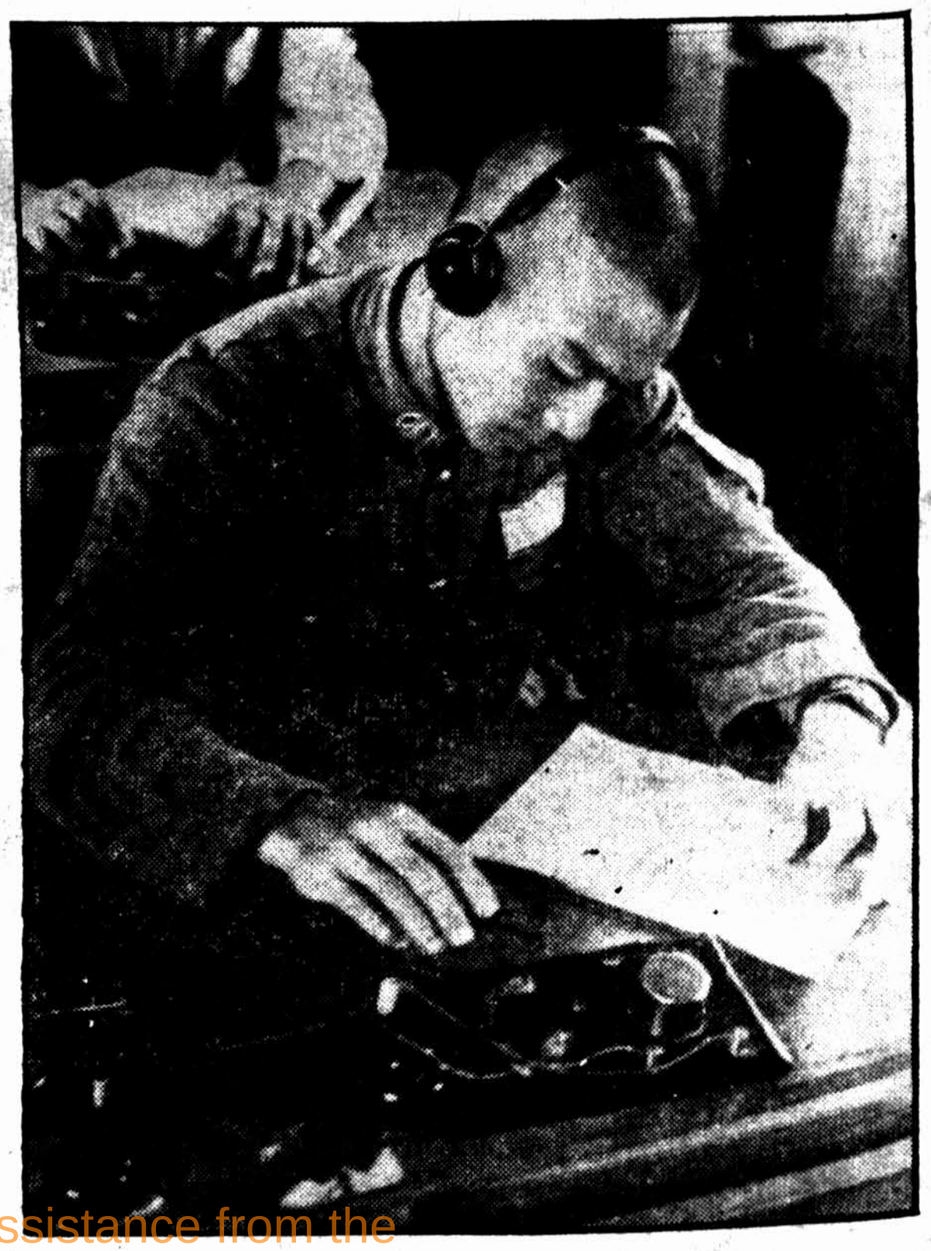

A wireless operator of the Chinese Air Force under training.

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BOMBAY: MARCH 15, 1942

UNKNOWN MADAGASCAR BECOMES NEWS

Will Vichy Hand It Over To The Axis?

By D. G. Johnston

TWO hundred and fifty miles from the coast of East Africa is the fourth largest Island in the world.

Only Greenland, New Guinea and Borneo are larger than Madagascar whose position astride the sea routes from South Africa to Australia, India and the Red Sea now makes it of immense strategical importance.

The French convoy detained off South Africa recently had come from Madagascar and it can be taken that the Royal Navy have not overlooked the great possibilities for "hide outs" which the island offers to raiders in the Indian Ocean. During the Napoleonic wars Britain had to occupy Tamatave, the chief port of the island, to prevent it being used as a base by French privateers.

Obscure But Vital

Madagascar has an area of a quarter of a million square miles and is amongst the most fascinating lands in the world, but is very little known and has never attracted tourists. Its recent history dates from 1895 when, after a campaign in which 6,000 of their white troops died of malaria, the French conquered the island and proclaimed it a French colony. The French developed Diego Saurez, one of the finest natural harbours in the world, chiefly as a safeguard against what they believed to be British ambitions. Now there is a torpedo boat basin in which submarines and small warships are safe in all weathers. At Port Nievre they built a dry dock that will take warships up to 8,000 tons, all the more important because it is the only one between South Africa and India.

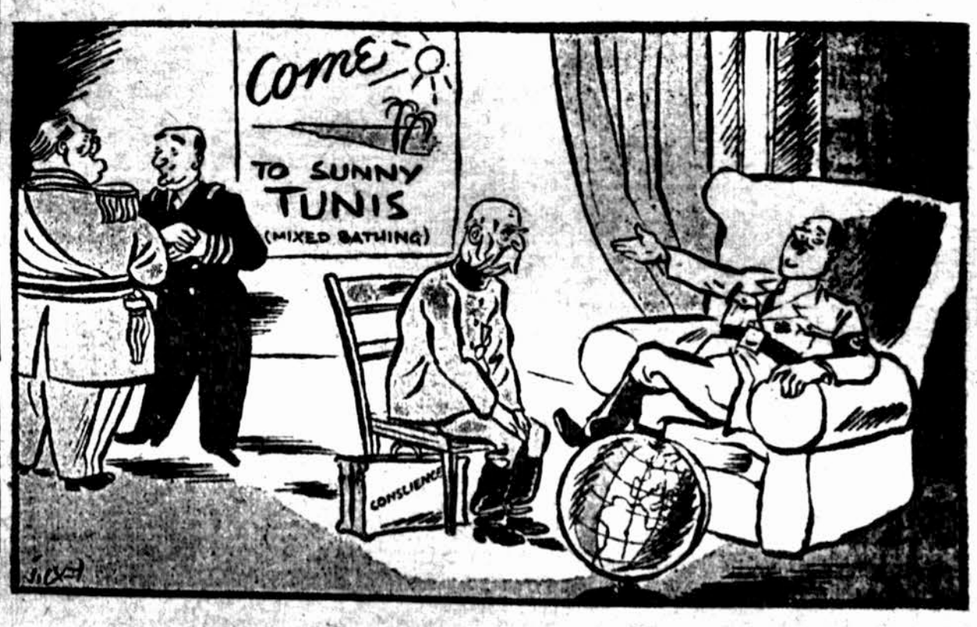
Madagascar which has a population of about 27,000 Frenchmen remained under Vichy but to-day is in a difficult position. The air line which formerly brought it within a week of Paris had to be abandoned. All the deep sea cables connecting it with France pass through British stations and communication has to be maintained by sea—a month's voyage at best—and by the short wave wireless station. High tariffs prevented other countries trading with the island before the war and the island must be suffering from shortage of oil, textiles, metals, cement and many other essential goods all of which were formerly imported from France

Rule Of Queens

For eighty years before the French conquest, Madagascar had been ruled by remarkable monarchs. During the Napoleonic wars, the British occupied the French settlements and by the Treaty of Paris these were ceded to Britain. But the home Government took no interest and their policy was to let the natives, numbering nearly four million, rule themselves.

The ruling tribe showed remarkable political sagacity and their king Radama 1, has been likened to Peter the Great. He started "westernising" the people, negotiated the abolition of the slave trade, gave them education, employed English soldiers to train an army, encouraged missionaries and discouraged superstition One of the remarkable "reforms" was the writing of the language. Up to this time, the inhabitants had never had a written language. English missionaries accomplished the considerable feat of devising an "alphabet" and putting the spoken language into written words.

The king was succeeded by his queen who reversed all his reforms, drove out the Europeans and massacred natives who had turned Christian. Her son fell into the hands of poor French advisers and was assassinated by his subjects who tired of his vices after only two year reign. His queen showed herself a far better ruler, cancelled the French concession, and carried on the work of reform, making treaties with France, Britain and the United States. Her successor in 1868, another queen, was an equally good ruler and under her an attempt was made to get Madagascar recognised as a sovereign and civilised nation.



"Now, as one honourable soldier to another.....".
Courtesy: "News Chronicle".

Under French Flag

Unfortunately although Britain was willing to encourage this development, the French opposed it. Relations with France deteriorated. There were two wars followed by a rebellion as the natives turned not only against France but against all Christians, and the end came with the French taking over the whole island and exiling the Queen to Reunion where she died in the middle of the Great War

France was not as successful in Madagascar as in some of her other colonies and a "home rule" rebellion in 1916 was prevented only by the discovery of the plot and detention of the ring leaders. Since that time conditions have improved and in recent years great progress has been made with education and trade has vastly increased. The natives, however, were given little self-Government and no representation in the French Chamber.

There are now over 500 miles of railway on the island and Tamatave, the Chief port, and Antananarivo, the capital in the central highlands, are connected. There are about 1,500 miles of good roads. Canals for communication and irrigation have been cut and improved the agriculture which is the chief occupation of the Malagasy The climate is tropical and much of the country, particularly on the east coast, unhealthy, although as in other tropical countries, modern medical work has greatly improved conditions, at any rate in the towns. The central highlands are comparatively mild and healthy and it is here that most of the Europeans live.

Part Of Asia

Marco Polo mentions Madagascar, but the real entry of Europeans did not start until the 17th century and landings were made chiefly by missionaries. For a short period at this time Britain had the idea of colonising the island, but gave it up.

Later, it became of immense interest to scientists of all kinds. Like Australia, Madagascar was once part of a continent— Lemuria and was attached to what we now call Asia. It has been isolated for millions of years and hence there has been unique development of animal and plant life. Fossils not found in any other country have been discovered, including those of a bird much larger than an ostrich which laid the largest egg known—over a foot in length. There is no "big game" in Madagascar

The natives have long interested anthropologists and had many customs and conditions unusual in primitive society Men and women, for instance, enjoyed absolute equality. Then, while the natives were not athiests, they had no organised religion, no temples or priests.

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

So on we march to battle,
with soul that shall not rest,
Until the world God gave us
Is by the world possessed;
And filled with perfect manhood,
In beauty it shall move—
One heart, one home, one nation
Whose King and Lord is love.

—JOSEPH WHITTAKER.

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Mr. AND Mrs. MOSCOW

'Very Domestic And Loving, And Such Good Fun To Live With'

I should like to tell you about the Russian family I lived with at one time when I was in Moscow. I can only give you my personal impression but they were, I think typical of ordinary working-class families Anyhow, this family wasn't famous and distinguished in any way, but very domestic and loving and such good fun to live with

They lived in a small flat on Pokroyka, a lively and popular main street of Moscow. Like so many other Moscow families they had come to the capital from the provinces in their case from Odessa, where alas, the battle is ranging now, and they clung stubbornly to their own local dishes. Just as a Lancashire woman will insist on hot-pot when she lives in London so my family served salt herring, boiled potatoes and cranberry salad for breakfast every day

There were six in the family, seven with me. First of all grandma (or 'babushka' as they called her) who had lost her husband in the civil war. She was still in her forties, and full of vigour, a tiny rosy creature with sparkling dark eyes and a smile full of cunning She did most of the cooking (and what a lot there was with those terrific Russian appetites to satisfy) and ruled everybody. Then there was her elder son, Michael, or Misha, who was my special friend because he knew a little English Misha was a tremendous fellow, blond and brawny and very proud of his biceps. He was a sailor in the Red Fleet and a specialist in searchlights. He was twenty-five years old. The second son, Boris, was a shy quiet lad of eighteen. He was a chauffeur by trade, and loved his lorry passionately, especially when there was engine trouble and he had to get underneath and tinker about with the machinery. But he also loved books and was often to be found in a corner, oblivious of everybody, deep in a volume of Chekhov or Dostoevsky. He had read what English books he could in translation and spoke enthusiastically of Jack London and Charles Dickens.

The third of the family was the only daughter Irina, a strapping handsome girl of twenty-two, always gay as a bird and quite able to hold her own physically with her tough brothers. Irina loved sports and had passed her final tests for sharpshooting with a rifle, swimming and jumping. She was learning parachute-jumping, and hoped presently to start learning to fly. Actually her husband, whose name was Alexander and whose pet name was Sasha, was a pilot in the Red Air Force. He was intelligent and hard-working and was making rapid progress. Misha regarded him with pride and longed to emulate him, but he wasn't clever enough and couldn't bear to sit studying all the evening when the snow was crisp for ski-ing or the ice perfect for skating.

Every Mealtime A Party

Last of all came Irina's little son, the idol of the family, Leonid or Leonka. He had golden curls and the face of a cherub, but he was very tough and as naughty as all healthy boys of two-and-a-half. His mother and father were already making him air-minded by teaching him to jump into their arms from chairs, then tables, then quite high cupboards. He loved this and shrieked with delight as he took a header in the air; whilst grandma of course looked on in a panic and said what was this generation coming to, and that her adored husband had only once travelled in a train and then he hadn't liked it much.

What fun we used to have in that flat. Every mealtime turned itself into a party. Everyone talked and laughed and told his day's adventures when we met for the big meal of the day, at about four-thirty, work usually finishing at four. They all worked—Irina worked in a rope factory nearby, dropping Leonka at the local nursing school on her way to work—and earned good wages, and were constantly buying oddments for themselves and their flat. Grandma kept the flat scrupulously clean, and took a great pride in her starched white linen covers. It reminded me of home sometimes.

They ate the midday meal in their factory canteen. After work and our big meal, we all went out together (Russians love being in a group), skating at the local rink at the corner of the boulevard, which had fairy-lights and a good brass band, or dancing at the Park of Rest and Culture. Often we went to the cinema or better still the theatre or ballet. Once Sasha took us to the Red Army's own special theatre where his fellow-aviators put on a charmingly-produced operetta. But Sasha was studying French and trigonometry and all sorts of difficult subjects for his examinations, so often just Misha and Boris and Irina and I went out. They took me to all the art galleries and the museums too, as I am an artist by trade, and they were interested in pictures, too, like all Russians.

PEARL BINDER

The well-known English artist, recalls a happy holiday in Moscow when she stayed with an ordinary working-class family.

Rest days were apt to be an exhausting business for me, because the whole family, except grandma, was mad about sport. Sport, as we know it, is comparatively new in Russia, but young and old of both sexes have taken it with enthusiasm. The Russians now play football very well; only in summer, however, as the bitter climate and deep snow make it impossible during the winter months. They also play netball, volley-ball and tennis. The Red Army now plays polo; I believe it was the American Ambassador who suggested it to Marshal Voroshilov some years ago, and the idea was taken up with great success. There are lots of gymnasia where instructors will help you to quality for a badge in swimming, running, jumping, and sharpshooting with a rifle. In summer time you can swim, climb mountains, go boating and yachting on the wide rivers and round the coast. In the winter you can skate, ski, or play ice-hockey. One of the most popular sports in Russia is parachute-jumping. This was really meant as a first exercise in learning to fly, but it has developed into quite a separate branch of aeronautics, and when I was last in Russia the newspapers were full of thrilling stories of delayed parachute descents and jumps from almost incredible heights (in oxygen masks). The girls came out every bit as creditably as the boys in these feats of endurance and skill.

Russians Love Chess

Whilst I am talking of sport I must on no account forget the importance of chess, which is a permanent feature of Russian life. Russians love the game passionately. Wherever you find two Russians you are sure to find a chessboard. Grandfathers play chess by the hour with their grandchildren, and it is a common sight to see the ante-rooms of the big cinemas crammed with people waiting for the next performance, sitting at little tables, deeply absorbed in games of chess. How they arrange to finish their games before the show begins or, if they haven't finished, how they can bear to interrupt the game to see the film they have really come to see. I don't know.

It is customary for university students to work part-time in factories and part-time at their studies proper, the factory being chosen to give them the practical application of the theories they are learning, much as our medical students get practical experiences in hospitals whilst they are studying the theory of medicine. Before the war all students used to get a stipend from the State whilst they were studying; it wasn't large, but it was enough to support them simply to that they could get on with their work without worry. It is also common for students to marry whilst they are still students, and have one or two children whilst they are still perhaps in their early twenties. One delightful couple, I knew, both students, the wife qualifying to be a doctor, the husband to be an engineer, had a little girl of five years and they used to chaff each other about the three of them going to school.

What I found particularly interesting in Russia is the number of different jobs one person may do. The dividing line between the amateur and the professional is not so very marked and may disappear altogether the moment a person can produce professional results. For instance, on one trip to Russia I made friends with one of the sailors on the Russian ship. By profession he was a navigator, but he was also a first-rate photographer, and his work appeared regularly in the Russian magazines. In addition to these two jobs, he was also a journalist of some standing. I asked him which job he liked best. He replied, with a smile, whichever of the three he happened to be doing.

My Hostess

My hostess on my last visit to Moscow, Anna Grigorievna, was a handsome, brilliantly intelligent woman in her forties, calm and extremely dignified. She had snow-white hair, and a quick, penetrating glance. She was very happily married, and had two lively children in their teens. Her job was an important administrative one in the State Railways. She wore a well-tailored uniform, with the insignia of her trade on the velvet collar. Before taking on this job she had been organiser of a chain of cotton mills in the Central Asiatic Republics of Uzbekistan and Tadzhikstan, near India and Persia, where she had gone, with her husband, her two children and a governess, right into the wilds and where she saw the ceremonial arrival of the first railway train ever to be seen there: this was as recently as 1930. During the famine, that terrible famine of the twenties in Russia, she was organiser of the milk supply for women and children of Moscow. And she had done endless other jobs in between.

Anna Grigorievna used to say once you know how to tackle a job, you could tackle any job; the essentials were always the same. She was a woman of many interests: literature and languages, chemistry. She had set up a small-scale laboratory in her kitchen which frightened the housekeeper, Agasha, out of her wits: she was always expecting it to blow up. Whilst I was with her Anna Grigorievna was busy learning all about astronomy, having been fired by Sir James Jeans' latest book, just then translated into Russian.

I spent a charming evening with her in the Moscow planetarium, where in the cool darkness the universe in miniature was spangled with stars and planets slowly revolving on their course as the lecturer explained all about them, stopping their movement abruptly by pressing a button when he needed to explain a point.

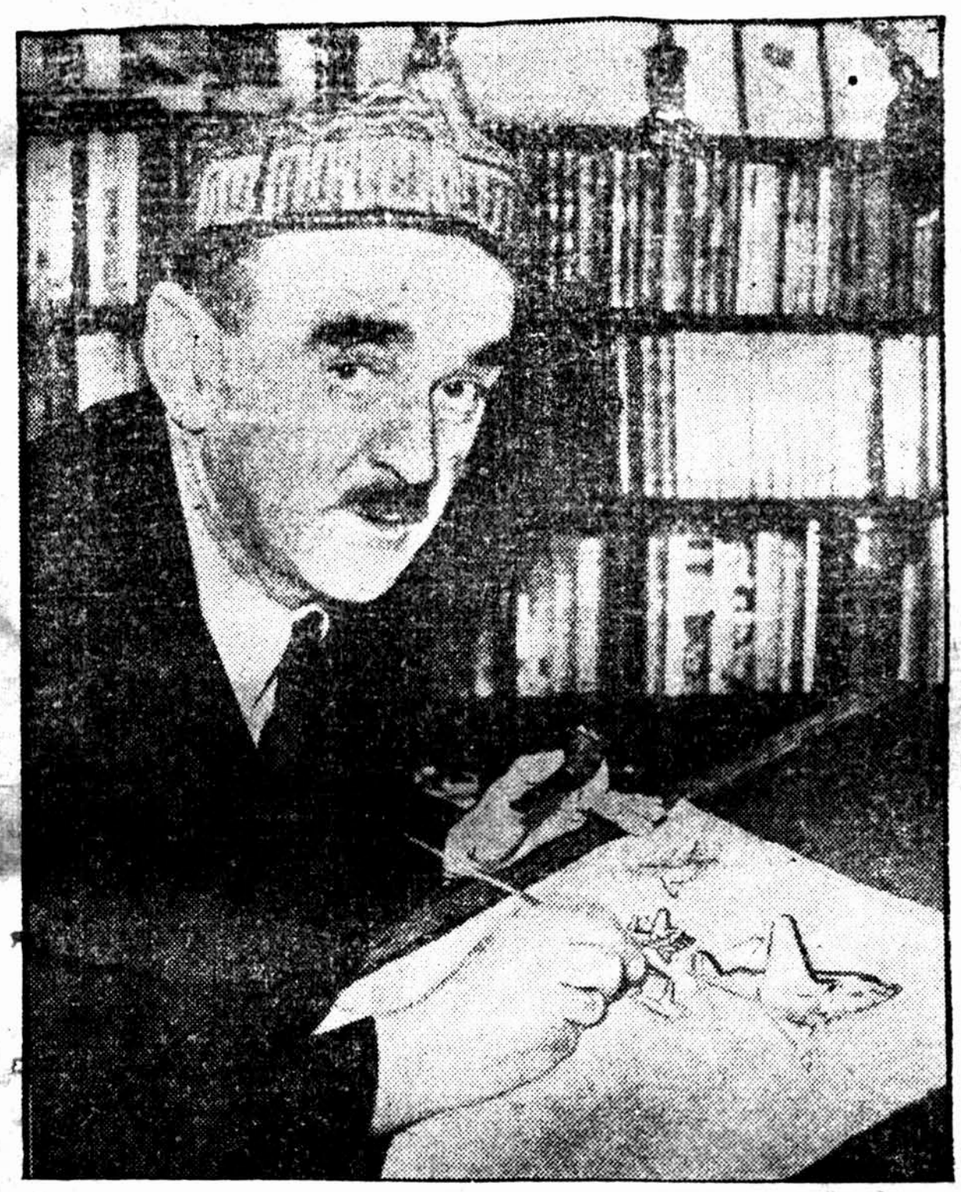
Irina's Birthday Party

And now I'm going back for a moment to the family I told you about at the beginning. Russians are very sociable and very fond of parties. The happiest day I spent in the family was the day Irina was twenty-three. She had a lovely birthday party and twelve special friends came tramping up the winding stairs, each in best clothes, and each bearing a bouquet of flowers. There was the most tremendous buffet handsomely set out on the big table, for Russians don't consider a party a success unless their guests eat far too much. Let me tell you what we had: there was caviar (which isn't a luxury in the land of the sturgeon), black caviar and red caviar, lots of different cold meats and sausages, smoked salmon, and various other smoked fishes, great bowls of green salads, cucumbers in sweet pickle, cranberry jellies, mountains of sugary confectionery of the sort Mrs. Beaton set such emphasis upon in her earlier editions, candies of all kinds and to drink there was red wine from the Caucasus and a very nice light lager beer brewed locally. This party was a success. After everything was eaten, Sasha brought out his guitar and Boris his accordion and everyone began to sing, together and separately, and they went on singing for hours. Each person had to sing something, so I sang them one of our English songs, 'Black-eyed Sussan'. They liked this so much that they at once adopted it into their own repertoire. 'Chornushka Sussannah' they called it, and I have no doubt it is still being sung to this day, modified by being passed on and altered and added to as it circulates.

By this time the party was really warmed up and the dancing began, starting with Western foxtrots and soon turning into exuberant Ukrainian round dances and wild gypsy dances from the south. The party went on all night. I fell asleep at three-thirty and when I woke it was break-fast time and we had six extra guests who had stopped all night. We all had a shower-bath and off we went to work

LOW: KING OF CARTOONISTS

He Is Worth More Than A Battleship



David Low—Cartoonist.

David Low, the cartoonist who began war on the dictators long before Britain did, still thinks there is more stupidity than wickedness in human existence and he asserts that on balance he is still an optimist.

Aside from purely nationalistic patriotism, he believes that democracy should stand up for itself no matter how great the odds against it.

This philosophy of his he is putting into cartoons that appear on both sides of the Atlantic, where his distinctive style is well known. "The statesman among cartoonists," he has been called; and among the politicians he has the reputation of so often having been uncannily right (as his books of collected cartoons will testify) that his forecasts have lately assumed all the force of prophecy. Here in London his worth in the war has been estimated as more than a battleship and no one has computed what Adolf Hitler would give for his head on a charger.

Low is cartoonist for "The Evening Standard", a paper belonging to Lord Beaverbrook, which he joined in 1927 under a contract that it took him two years to negotiate. The chief provision of that contract is that it guarantees him complete freedom of view The key to Low is that he has never had any boss but himself. He has never conceived of his working for any one but himself

Low is a man of simple tastes, and his greatest passion is his work. About that work he has an almost exaggerated scrupulousness even to-day, and he struggles hard to do his best. He has a keen sense of his responsibility and is at times fiercely earnest about its dictates. He is friendly, but solitary of habit; he is acquainted with everybody but intimate with nobody. He declares he has never drawn a cartoon against his convictions and has never been able to see why he should. Once he was asked by Lord Halifax as Foreign Secretary to reconsider the advisability of ridiculing Hitler and Mussolini in the "Hit and Muss" series. Low consequently modified them into a composite dictator whom he called Muzzler, but this was the only drop he contributed to the tide of appeasement, then running strong, and it did not deflect the opposing current.

His Passion—Work

Low's work is in his mind as soon as he awakes. He begins to read the papers in bed and continues the process through breakfast, which he finishes by about 10 A.M. Then he puts on his hat, lights a cigarette and walks from his house in Golders Green across Hampstead Heath to his studio, where he begins work with the customary apparatus. His greatest difficulty is spacing out and adjusting his material; usually he has about five cartoon ideas "in the air." They largely come out of his study of politics and political figures the world over, of his observation of people and events, and of his habit, when he is not in the studio, of moving around and making useful contacts besides holding a sort of Gallup Poll on current news and views, both verbal and printed.

"I work as a workman always has done", he says, "all the hours there are. I usually finish my drawing by dinner time at night but when I post that I am still thinking out ideas. My work, except for notes, is confined to the studio."

As to his notes, they have been made on programmes tablecloths, menus, backs of cigarette packs, edges of newspapers, inside the crown of his hat, even on his thumbnails, wrotes Guy Innes in "New York Times" Magazine.

"Though actually the thumbnail offers little space, it is sometimes very useful," he says. "I knew a caricaturist with particularly broad nails who used his thumbnails frequently. In hot weather he'd never shake hands for fear of having his notes smeared. Sketch books are not always a convenience there are times when they are a positive embarrassment But in a day's walk I can always meet an H. G. Wells or a dozen Hitlers and Baldwins.

Too Many Ideas

"My most productive time is between 10 and 11 in the morning, because I've made it so. I can always bank on getting ideas. My difficulty is that I have too many No more than about 2 per cent of them are suggested by other people; I have to evolve them myself. Most of the ideas from others are based on recollections of the work of some one else such as Tenniel's 'Dropping the Pilot.' The remainder of them are such original conceptions as a rock with a vessel marked 'Ship of State' about to crash into it, or an octopus threatening a boat containing the Cabinet, or the Minister of State teetering along on a tight rope marked Crisis.'

"I am not malicious; no artist in caricature can do good work on malice alone. When I'm a cartoonist expressing ideas I am often moved by anger or pity; when I'm a caricaturist I am a student with a specimen—my interest is purely artistic. But the art of caricature is not an art with fixed rules or any sense of discipline."

Low's influence with the people is attested by public approval no less than by outbursts of disapproval from thse whose deep-rooted ideas he may have offended He never is negligible. His pet saying is that men follow ideas, sheep follow persons. His own political attitude sometimes confuses party-minded people. He is apt to select and support ideas from all or any of the parties purely on their merits and irrespective of the elaborate hocus-pocus of politics. His public now accepts this independence of view which gives his work an influence of its own When five or six years ago Low began on the paper a new party—the Low party—and elected himself the whole Cabinet, his fan mail of support was impressively widespread and serious.

Contract With Beaverbrook

Part of Low's strength is derived from his never having lost common touch with the people, which in this seagrit isle can also be the Nelson touch. Among his familiar types are those paralleled in America, of whom Mr. Dooley said, "they wasn't heroes; they was paid by the day." His Colonel Blimp—blundering, bigoted and well meaning—is immortal. His name has passed into the English language, together with the creator's epigram: "He was always telling us to pull together but never telling us what to pull."

When Lord Beaverbrook first offered Low doubled the salary he was receiving from "The London Star" if he would join "The Evening Standard", the cartoonist was busy showing Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere as being in a "plot to press out and undermine democracy." Low rejected the offer but three years later when he had a dispute with 'The Star" about the space allotted to his work, he and Beaverbrook began their successful negotiations.

The Standard was conservative and its readers expected Low to adjust his point of view accordingly. When it was clear that he had no such intention there were countless protests, official and unofficial, by mail and in person. Lord Beaverbrook, who once told Low he had liberalized the Tory party, informed him that as a result of his joining the paper it had lost 150,000 circulation and gained 200,000. There have been vigorous campaigns in the columns of the paper to prove that he is either a genius or the enemy of all that is best in contemporary British thought.

Low cartooned Lord Beaverbrook himself whenever he deemed this politically justified, and it wasn't for fun, as some thought. Low's view is that to cartoon Lord Beaverbrook just for fun would be foolish. It was Low who presented Jimmy Thomas, the former Cabinet Minister, now completely in the background and out of politics, as "Honourable Dress Suit" and who christened and drew Stanley Baldwin as "Old Sealed Lips"—a nickname which stuck and pursued him into retirement.

(Continued on page 22)

David Low—Citizen Fireman!

PARIS UNDER SWASTIKA

Gestapo's Control Over Police

Paul Simon, creator and Editor of "Valmy", the secret anti-German paper published in Paris, has escaped to London and joined the Free French forces. In the "News Chronicle" on February 16 he writes of conditions in Paris.

How often, when German regiments headed by their band were marching up the Champs Elysees —they do that about three times a week now—have I seen Parisians looking at the sky, clenching their fists and murmuring: "If only an R.A.F. chaser would come and machine-gun the whole lot!"

There are still plenty of Germans—in or out of uniform—in the Paris area Since the early months of the Nazi attack on Soviet Russia the occupation troops, which amounted to three divisions, have been reduced to two. In recent months following their reverses in Russia all the more-or-less fit men among them have been sent to the east. The soldiers you see in Paris these days are either men well over 40—a great many over 50—or boys of 16 or 17. The latter are new recruits who come straight from their homes in civilian clothes carrying a small handbag. They are put into uniform and equipped on arriving. They do their training at various centres in the Paris suburbs.

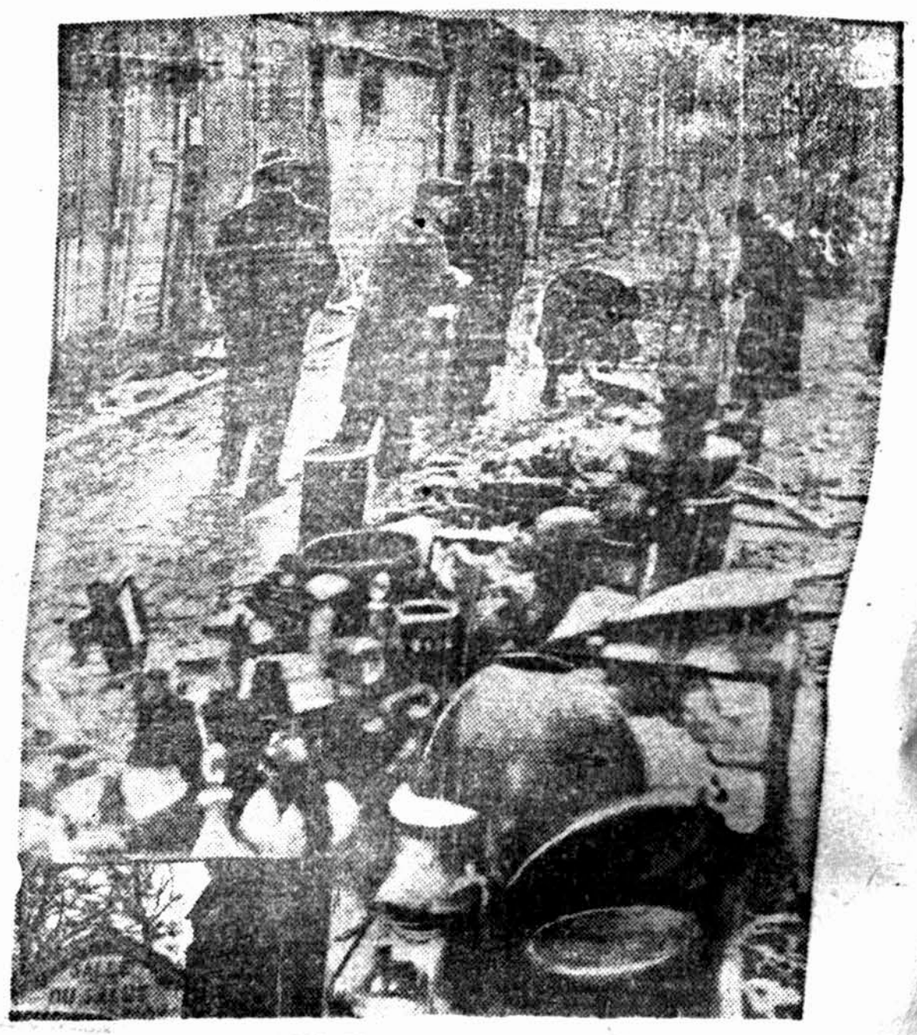
Women In Uniform

There are also plenty of German women about—most of them in uniform. They are as numerous as the soldiers. Women in uniform include typists, telephonists and other postal employees and numerous members of a specially trained corps whose duty, they say, is to "cheer up" depressed men. They are generally fine-looking girls, most of them quite young. They wear smartly cut uniforms and have forage-caps with a special orange border. Any girl who becomes a mother receives a bonus. The Party looks after her. She gets long leave and the Nazi State takes full charge of the rearing of the child.

Troops Drink And Fight

There are also a great many German nurses. Besides having a section of their own in every Paris hospital the Nadis have requisitioned the large Lariboisiere Hospital near the Gare du Nord, where German wounded from the Russian front are now being treated. Many hospitals too in important towns of occupied France are filled with wounded from Russia and I learnt on good authority that Berlin recently asked the Vichy Government to be allowed to use hospitals in the non-occupied districts.

The Germans have no women car drivers. Officers generally are their own drivers. All Germans make free use of the metro The trains are always full of them. The Germans drink heavily and there are often free fights. In connection with this I must say that a theory generally accepted in Paris is that the shootings of Nazi officers and men in the streets at night which led to such disgusting reprisals were not acts of excited anti-collaborationists, Communists or terrorist agents in the pay of Moscow and London but were the results of settlements of "affairs" among the Germans themselves.



Nazi "New Order" in action: Street Scene in Paris.

Whereas everybody approves of the shooting of prominent collaborationists like Laval and Deat, everyone including the most determined anti-collaborationists and communists totally disapprove of the killing of German occupying forces. People suffer quite enough without asking for more trouble. With General de Gaulle they believe in organised resistance. The German chiefs, who totally lack psychological insight, are convinced that their authority is increased by the massacres of hostages.

The Gestapo have men in every service of the prefecture de police. Every morning each police station is visited by Gestapo men or Nazi officers for control purposes. The rank and file of the Paris police have always been anti-collaborationists. Since the appointment, at the request of Berlin, of Admiral Bard as the Prefect a number of officials known or suspected to be de Gaullists or anti-Germans have been dismissed or pensioned off. A great many policemen, notably among the old ones, were de Gaullists. A number were dismissed; many were sent to prison; some were shot for insubordination.

German Armoured Units

SELF-SUFFICIENCY OF PANZER DIVISIONS

The all-important tank force of a Panzer division is grouped into the tank brigade, consisting of two regiments with two battalions each. The tank brigade is an administrative formation. Staffs and direction are decentralised from the divisional command to the regimental headquarters, which, of course still act under orders from divisional headquarters. The battalion contains three light tank companies and one mixed medium and heavy tank company approximately numbering a hundred tanks each. Panzer divisions on special duty, such as breaking very heavy defences, may split their fourth mixed company, which, sufficiently strengthened, then forms one medium company and one heavy company. The total tank strength does not exceed 400 tanks, and lately Panzer divisions are said to have been formed which number only 300 tanks, 100 tanks being detached as nucleus formation for new divisions, writes a Correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian."

Reconnaissance Unit

Directly under the orders of divisional headquarters stands the divisional reconnaissance formation, a vital unit for the first phases a Panzer division has to pass through during an engagement. This unit consists largely of armoured cars—18 light ones, 12 heavy ones, and 18 reserve cars, organised in two companies. A third company of this reconnaissance body consists entirely of Krad Schutzen (motor-cyclists), of which there are 50 side-cars and ten solo; three mortars, four heavy machine-guns, and nine light machine-guns supplement this unit. Heavy arms are organised in the fourth company. There are four anti-tank guns of 3·7 centimetres, two 7.5cm. pieces, three heavy mortars, and a large ammunition squad. This fully motorised formation is able to bridge small rivers and can also remove small minefields and other limited obstacles. The motorised engineers' battalion has the task of removing large minefields and bridging wider rivers. Its bridging equipment is sufficiently strong to carry the heavy tanks of the fourth company. Their presence is vital for the speedy advance of the entire division.

The divisional artillery is grouped in the motorised artillery regiment, composed of 24 10cm. guns and six to twelve 15cm. howitzers. The howitzer strength of the artillery regiment varies according to the special tasks the divison has been allotted. This artillery mass is protected by six 2cm. Oerlikon anti-aircraft guns.

Headquarters Car

Independently of this regiment, a battalion of three companies with 2 cm. anti-aircraft guns takes over protection from air attack throughout the division. If the High Command expects heavy air attacks a further company of 8.8cm. anti-aircraft guns may be attached to this battalion. A completely motorised rifle brigade used to form the infantry support of this division, but since 1940 a regrouping of the Panzers has produced the armoured division with only one rifle regiment. Besides the usual regimental headquarters company there are three battalions; two consist of five companies of lorried infantry, motor-cyclists, a motorised machine-gun company, and anti-tank, infantry gun and engineer units. The third company contains only motor-cyclists and a rather strong close-support company with numerous anti-tank guns ("PAK").

The entire division is directed by the divisional general, who sets up his headquarters in an armoured command vehicle, which looks very like a furniture-removal van. This car is strongly armoured and carries also the divisional staff. A complete system of wireless communication is built in. Whilst in movement, dispatch riders drive their motor-bicycles to the rear of this van and hand their messages to an officer inside the car, who catches the dispatch on a long gaff.

Field Repairs

A strong formation of ordnance field shops, completely mobile, sends light aid detachments to each tank battalion during an engagement. The repair system thus works very efficiently and can rapidly repair slight damage. Experiments were also made with small crane platoons, which were supposed to assist tanks out of difficulties, such as being stuck in mud. At the entire and direct disposal of the divisional commander is also an air formation consisting of 12 Arado Henschel short-range reconnaissance 'planes and approximately 30 Stuka dive-bombers. The dive-bombers act as a reinforcement for the divisional artillery; they are kept in reserve, and may not be taken from the division by any Luftwaffe officer. The crews manning these bombers have had thorough training with the Panzer division, and are specially trained for their artillery tasks.

If the High Command expects heavy enemy air activity, small fighter squads may be attached to the division, but such a reinforcement is only temporary. Reserve tanks crews for each tank within the division are carried by armoured lorries. The motorise riflemen are mainly armed with 900 sub-machine-guns; there are also 900 light machine-guns for each division.

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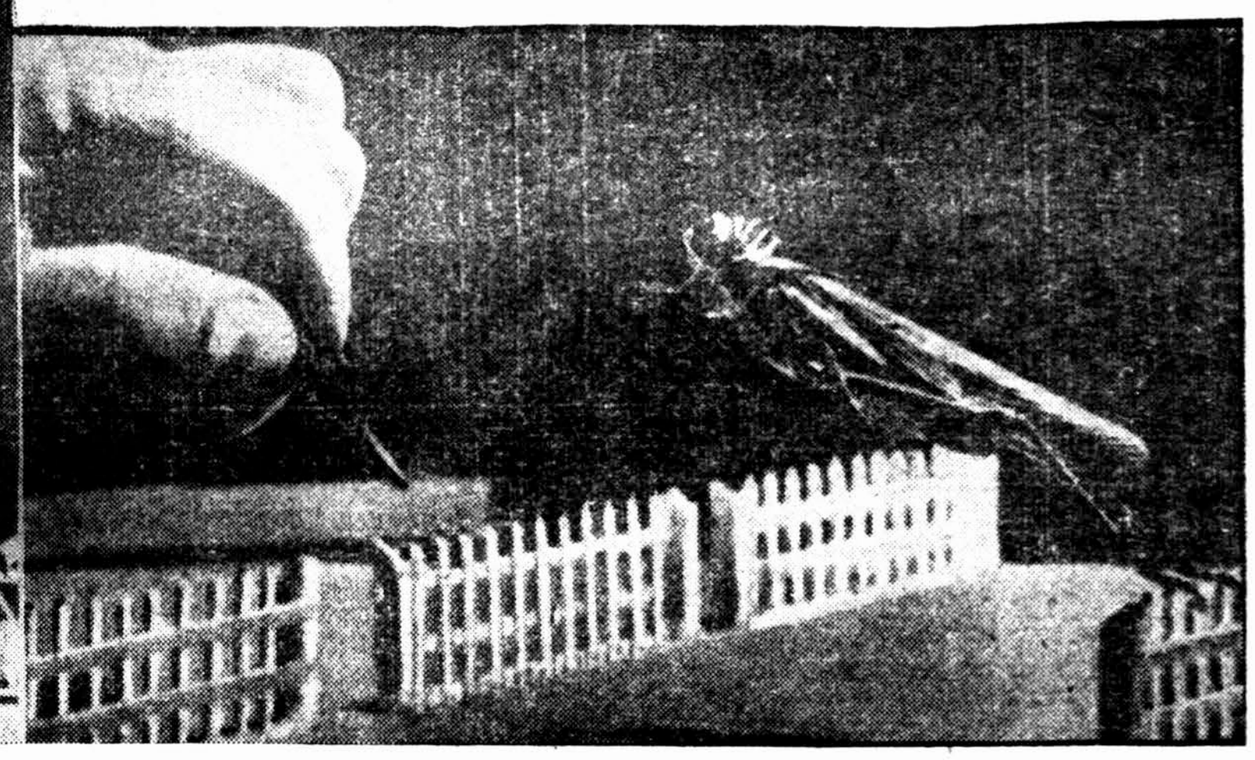
One morning, a young man honeymooning in New York had a Wall Street appointment, and his pretty bride inspected him, admonishing, "Darling, you'd better get a shoeshine. I want you to look your best." A little later the bride boarded a Fifth Avenue bus to go shopping. Love and husband still very much in her mind, she happened to notice the shoes of the stranger sitting beside her which also needed shining. "Dearest," she said, tapping his knee, "you didn't get your shoes shined." She got off at the next corner.

—Rockefeller Center Magazine.

CHINGOLO: THE INSECT CHARMER

LEFT: Chingolo with his butterfly.
BELOW: The grasshoppers, nature's real hurdlers, give athletic demonstrations, high jump, etc.



Circus managers have nothing new to offer, no novel ideas with which to bolster up the interest of the audience.

People are bored of seeing always lions, sea-lions, elephants and other very big animals; the attention of circus directors has now been focused in the opposite direction, to extremely small creatures, chiefly to tiny insects.

It is a Spanish Circus Manager who has first hit on the idea of making an independent circus production consisting of various insects only. He possesses the requisite sensitivity and gentleness of touch in his fingers to handle these diminutive animals and to persuade them to do anything he orders.

The name of this unique circus director is Senor Chingolo, and his production is entirely different to anything previously attempted on a similar scale, and the old flee theatre bears to comparison to it. The only disadvantage is that the performers cannot be viewed by any large number of people, although he has found a way of exhibiting his insect prodigies in an amphitheatre-like building which enables quite a number of people at a time to watch their antics.

Magnetic Attraction

Chingolo has proved himself a more magnetic attraction than the most daring lion or elephant trainers. Children and adults alike gaze at his performance in open-mouthed astonishment. The members of Chingolo's "company" are stag beetles, grasshoppers, locusts, butterflies and nocturnal moths. It is a real mystery how this simple Spaniard, ignorant of any 'up-to-date' animal psychology and devoid of a higher education, can understand all the talents of the tiny insects and persuade them to carry out his will.

His ability to do so is due to a curious combination of great observation power, unique patience and strange hypnotic strength which radiates from his eyes, thus

By MICHAEL LORANT

communicating his commands to his insect-artists. Chingolo is firmly convinced that he has a supernatural will-power which aids him in giving his unspoken orders to his artists, but the source of this power is a mystery even to himself.

Their Only Reward

When a dog performs a difficult trick on the circus ground, it receives a lump of sugar as a reward from its master, sea-lions are presented with fish, lions get chunks of row meet thrown to them and elephants, too, are suitably rewarded. But what do these little insects get in return for their unique work? It is just sweetened water which they sip after their performance if they have done it really well. So, the upkeep and cost of feeding the whole "company" does not entail any great expense for Chingolo.

It is wonderful how this "insects charmer" handles his artists. How he moves them, puts them to sleep in their cages, even wakens them and radiates his will to them. He makes no sound. His only authority lies in his eyes which direct and guide these wonderful insects in their unique work.

Chingolo places his whole company on the surface of a handkerchief when performing and into a medium seized handbag when travelling but this particular handbag is very carefully padded and well balanced so that the insects inside cannot be harmed. Of course, it is well perforated to ensure an adequate supply of air for the insects. The matter of carrying this bag is also an art in itself, so that the insects may be spared even the smallest discomfort. Chingolo admits that he practised for years to accustom himself to the correct rhythm for carrying the bag

The performance itself is really fantastic. A miniature boxing-ring, the exact replica of a genuine one, is set up on the handkerchief where two stag beetles engage in a boxing contest lasting 15 rounds. The little insects copy the movements of real boxers and at the conclusion of the fight, one of them collapses as though knocked out.

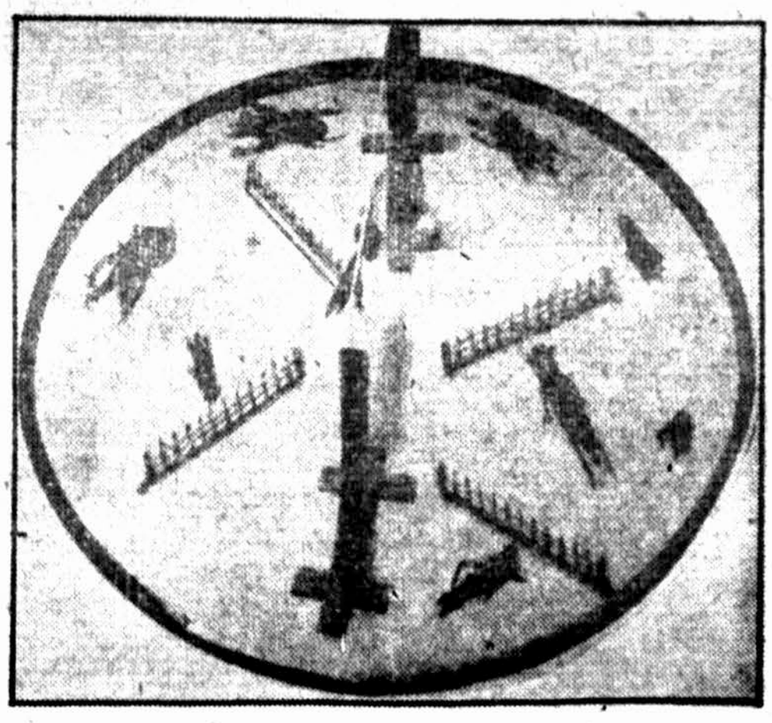
Priceless Secret

But after a few seconds, at a glance from Chingolo, the beaten stag beetle shows signs of animation and retires slowly into its cage. Then the grasshoppers, Nature's real hurdlers, give athletes an excellent demonstration in the art of jumping. Perhaps the most interesting performance is that given by the butterflies which carries out more daredevil tight-rope walking tricks on a piece of thread than any living artist in the circus.

At the beginning of the performance there is a grand procession of all the insects. Each knows its place and takes a visible pride in forming part of the display.

Chingolo was offered a large sum of money to disclose his secret but he did not wish to do so for the simple reason, he said, that he himself was ignorant what it was, and even if he did know, he would not wish to share it with anybody else as nobody could imitate him. His performance cannot be rivalled and is, in more than one way, inexplicable to Chingolo as well as to anybody else.

A miniature boxing-ring is set up on a handkerchief where two stag beetles engage in a boxing contest lasting 15 rounds.



Here is a general display of Chingolo's insects. Each knows its place and takes a visible pride in forming part of the display.

JAPANESE DESIGN FOR INDIA

They Have Their Eyes Upon This Country For 350 Years!

The Department of Education in Tokyo has officially recommended a book entitled "Gendai Indoron" ("Contemporary India") writen by Takashi Itoh and published last summer.

For very many years Japan has been greatly interested in India and its people, who are included of course in the huge mass of humanity which is to be "liberated" by Japan and will enjoy everlasting peace and prosperity in the Asiatic "New Order". The people of India, however, are not quite so simple as to swallow all the soothing syrup ladled out for their consumption by the Japanese propagandists. They know too much of what has happened in China since 1931 to be attracted by the prospect of Japanese "protection"

Thus it came about that Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek's arrival in Delhi on a brief visit was followed by expressions of sympathy with Free China by the Viceroy of India and by representative leaders of Indian opinion. This news must have been a shock for the Tokyo Fascists who have been scheming so long in the hope of turning the political differences in India to their own advantage.

Soft Soap Policy

Mr. Itoh in the book already mentioned has something interesting to say about the most effective way of winning Indian sympathy and support for Japan's policy—it is significant that he favours "soft soap" rather than sharp steel. It has been Japan's policy (says the Japanese writer) to strive for the co-prosperity of the entire human race—"this includes of course the people of India". (A generous concession to a people with a culture more ancient than that of Japan!) But, continues Mr. Itoh, while Japan's desire to better the world is constant, "the attitude of other countries to Japan changes from year to year our original idea in such a way as to fit well into their psychology". The best way of winning the sympathy of these countries, he goes on, is to "see that that our actions are such that they will spontaneously come to admire Japan".

Even a worm will turn, adds Mr. Itoh (without indicating which of the Asiatic peoples he had in mind). However backward a people may be, "they are bound to feel indignant if we behave as if we were commanding them to look up to Japan as their leader. Nothing would be more foolish in carrying out our policy in India and other southern Asiatic countries. I am firmly convinced of the need for paying careful attention to this point."

Tacit Admission

Here is an indirect but devastating confession that Japan's way of demonstrating "friendship" for China has been a colossal failure. The Chinese have shown themselves remarkably disinclined to accept the theory that friendly relations between neighbouring peoples can be fostered by one nation bombing and bayoneting the other. In Japan too there were liberal-minded men who held the same opinion and who before the attack on China was launched, warned the militarists that they were not going the right way to win Chinese confidence.

Now comes Mr. Itoh with his book about "Contemporary India" (published about six months before Japan began her treacherous attack on Britain and the United States) warning his countrymen that nothing would be more foolish than to repeat in India the blunder made in China—for that is the real meaning of these words. Although Mr. Itoh's book was approved by the Department of Education in Tokyo, it does not follow that the War Ministry views it with similar satisfaction. It is, however, very probable that, if and when the Japanese militarists decide that the moment has arrived for India to be "liberated", the technique adopted will be different from that employed in China.

For one thing the Republic had been overrun for years by Japanese army officers of high rank busily occupied in creating "incidents" and effecting "settlements" designed to lead to further trouble, more concessions and privileges. Ever since the establishment of the Republic in 1911—and to a lesser degree before that date—Japanese intriguers have been busy in China preparing the way for the invading armies.

A 350-Year-Old View

Free China has refused to bow her knee and has paid a frightful price for her "obstinacy", but, far from regretting the decision, her leader Chiang Kai-Shek has been discussing with the British military authorities plans whereby China can help in shielding India from the threat of Japanese aggression.

It is nearly 40 years since the irrepressible Count Okuma told his countrymen that 300,000,000 people in India were patiently waiting for Japan to "liberate" them. The Japanese statesman was repeating in the 20th century what a more illustrious compatriot had said more than three centuries earlier. Count Okuma blamed newspaper reporters for not quoting him correctly—but could not explain why they should all have made the same "mistake".

There is still preserved in Kyoto a letter written in 1591 by Hideyoshi in which that soldier-statesman tells his intention after completing the "heavenly mission" of conquering China to add India to the territory under the sway of "our sage Emperor". As things turned out, Hideyoshi failed to conquer China (like the 20th-century militarists who began the same "divine mission' in 1937), so the heaven-inspired job of subjugating India was unavoidably postponed—but Hideyoshi's hopes have survived in the heads and hearts of the Japanese empire-builders.

Nehru's Castigation

It is a fact that for many years the people of India watched not only with interest but admiration Japan's rapid progress in adopting Western ideas, but, as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said three years ago, "It is exceedingly sad that a great people like the Japanese whose many fine qualities we so admired in the past should have indulged in brutal aggression and barbarous destruction in China.... We have no ill-will against Japan, no ill-will even to-day against her people but the policy which Japan has pursued in China is a policy which we detest".

By her policy of direct and indirect oppression and aggression Japan has lost the admiration once felt by the Indian people. There was a time when leaders of Indian opinion spoke of the possibility of a communion of culture between their own country, China and Japan which would give strength to the forces of Asiatic unity. They do not talk in that strain to-day. Instead the people of India and China see themselves to-day as "brotherly neighbours" threatened by the same enemy and resolved to support each other in every possible way. Marshal Chiang's contact with Indian leaders will in time lead to a new order in Asia but it will not be that envisaged by the arrogant Hideyoshi and hoped for by his aggressive successors in Tokyo to-day.

By D. J. EVANS
(Former Editor, "Japan Chronicle")

DOMESTIC AIR RAID SHELTERS

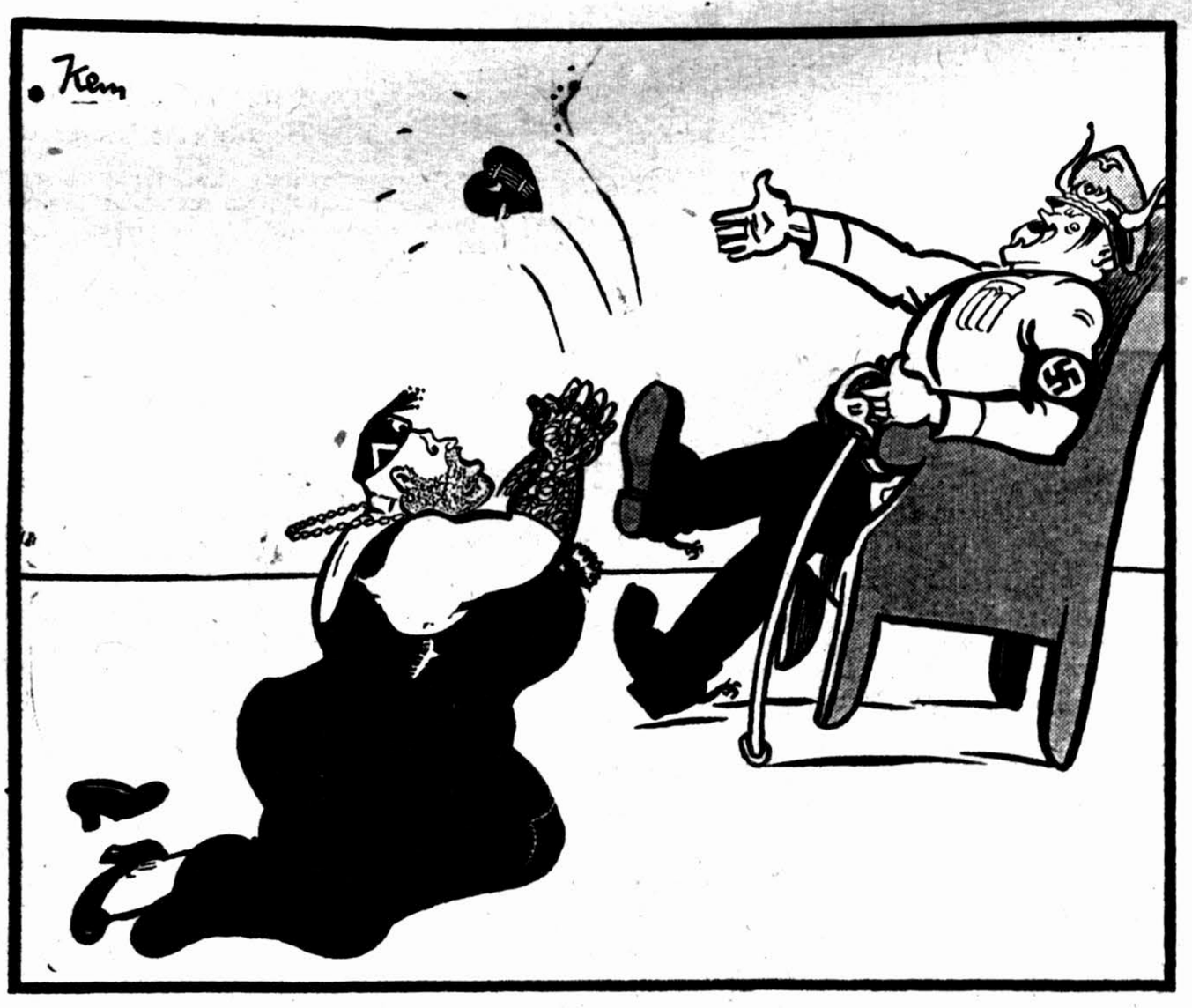
Protection For The Millions

With the approach of war to the borders of India Air Raid Precautions assume ever-increasing importance. "When the siren sounds, take cover" is advice which must be repeated even at the risk of boring the reader, for it is better to be bored than be caught unprepared.

To reinforce this advice, the Government of India have under preparation Handbook No. 6 (India) entitled "Domestic Air Raid Shelters". It is a scheme which embraces protection not merely for the scores or hundreds but for the millions.

The Handbook, which has been prepared by a board of experts on structural precautions, is to be issued in three parts. Part I, which will instruct the reader on how to prepare a refuge room, is expected to be issued shortly. Part II deals with the construction of slit trenches and Part III will contain advice on the erection of small domestic surface shelters. It is hoped to issue this Handbook at a very cheap price.

For the benefit of A. R. P. authorities in the Provinces the same body of experts has drafted Handbook No. 5 (India) entitled "Air Raid Shelters". This publication contains mainly information on the provision of shelters for large numbers of persons.



—"IF YOU LOVE ME, MUSSOLINA, SEND 1,000,000 ITALIANS TO DIE FOR ME IN RUSSIA..."

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KAMALA WORKS. (B/8), Panchpota, Bengal.

STORY OF MODERN ART

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

Except for the international situation, few questions have called forth more—and more bitter—recrimination in recent years than the controversy centering upon modern art. Most of the discussion, in the nature of the case, has been highly partisan; either Picasso can do no wrong or else modern art is all a racket. Amid the fulminations the layman has been hard put to it in his search for some simple and comprehensive explanation of what is meant by modern art, when it began, how it came into being and precisely what it is that is being got at by all these latter-day artists who practise distortion, abstraction and a variety of other things which force the observer to open his eyes wider and to stare harder than was necessary when the pretty pictures of the Victorian era could be understood at a glance.

HISTORY OF 100 YEARS

Something of all this Sheldon Cheney has set himself to answer in his "Story of Modern Art," (Viking Press, dol. 5) a copiously illustrated volume whose more than 600 pages must not be permitted to scare away the casual reader. For Mr. Cheney has acquitted himself of this task in a manner that should prove fascinating to the average reader and should, at the same time, prove acceptable to all but the most violent right-wing partisans. Mr. Cheney believes in modern art and he has a thesis to expound Granted those two facts, his book in the main remains an excellent journalistic account of what has been going on in art for the last hundred years or more to bring "modern" art into being He uses no art jargon, pleads no other special cases makes no demands beyond ordinary intelligence on the part of his reader, and says what he has to say simply, directly and with a clarity that challenges the involved and stylized writing which is too often justly associated with the expounding and criticism of art writes Howard Devree in "New York Times."

Keeping in mind a museum director who described modern art as a racket and a patron of art who seemed to fear it as a blight on all that had gone before. Cheney explains that he seemed to see over the shoulders of these two the army of others who find solace and security in the "old" art with which they are familiar and which they have no difficulty in understanding. All these, he believes, see and "read" pictures, whereas the moderns feel that pictures should be seen and "experienced." The chief obstacle to such experiencing, he believes, is that these people have not been taught or otherwise accustomed to see "form"; they see line, colour story-telling subject-matter, but not "form" as the modern artist means it. "The only way to reach these people—the form-blind—seemed to be to go back and show how the artists who created modern art came to abandon the old art," he says, "and to tell biographically and chronologically the story of modernism, leading the reader, as it were, along the life trial of each of the great revolutionaries, arriving with each, eventually, at the realization of values beyond the merely realistic, the sentimental and the literary..... the whole bundle of components, formal and mystic, brought in by the moderns."

ART AND 'ISMS

Where Elie Faure began his volume of modern art with Rubens, without being too dogmatic Mr. Cheney begins his story with the years following the French Revolution—with David and Ingres and Delacroix, who broke so sharply each in his own way, from the pretty court painting of the French eighteenth century. Decoration was supplanted by realism, classicism and robust romanticism, all of which contributed in their various ways to the modern movement. He finds that Goya "foretold Manet and Cezanne, and even Redon and Rivera" and that Constable, Blake and Turner played their parts in influencing the main movement in France. He traces the rise of Courbet and naturalism He pays high tribute to Daumier: 'No other artist ever got down the collective physiognomy of a nation as Daumier has caught the French' He traces the efforts of the impressionists and of Whistler Czanne Seurat, Gauguin and Van Gogh to obtain a hearing and when these had become more or less accepted the rise of the 'fauves' in France and the expressionists in Germany with work which appeared to be heresies to the disciples of the earlier rebels. It is a story to make the conservative pause before pronouncing hasty judgment.

Finally, after an account of the rise of the School of Paris, he devotes a chapter to "Art obscured among the 'isms" and turns in conclusion to the signs of new life in the Americas. Here, it seems to me, Mr. Cheney is on ground so familiar that, paradoxically, he walks more tentatively and with less conviction, and is quite without dogmatism or prophecy.

Cheney, as we have said writes in a manner any person of ordinary intelligence and education can understand. His style is clear and terse. When he goes into anecdote or biographical detail, it is for a purpose intimately connected with his theme: he never indulges in the petty gossip and back-stairs intimacy of revelation which passes as "background" in so much of the tea-party-between-covers writing with which art has been afflicted. He makes his subject interesting. Few of the 373 illustrations could one wish supplanted. If he somewhat overestimates Blake and Whistler and Daumier, as it seems to me, his judgment on the whole is very fair and even with Blake and Whistler and Daumier he is making a point in his thesis of the contributing factors of modernism. Didn't Elie Faure omit Blake altogether-

"SPIRITUAL RHYTHM"

The thesis itself to which Cheney's parade of influences finally comes is twofold. He holds that modernism's essential signs are "formal means and unrealistic idiom," including distortion, abstraction, and what the sixth-century Chinese, Hsieh Ho called

(Continued on Page 21)

"Guernica", by Piccasso, the most discussed example of modern art.

SOME ASPECTS OF HYDERABAD

"Some Aspects of Hyderabad" is the title of an illustrated brochure issued by the Hyderabad Information Bureau for the benefit of the members and delegates of the various All-India Conferences that were held in Hyderabad in December last The booklet is of about 100 pages of small size and contains two maps and a dozen illustrations Besides a historical sketch of the Deccan, since the days of the early Andhra Rulers, and its geographical features, the brochure contains interesting chapters on nation building activities in Hyderabad and places of archaeological and historical interest which can serve as a useful guide to visitors and tourists. Chapters entitled "progress in Recent Years" "The Osmania University" and "Archaeological Monuments" are fairly illuminating

A chapter on public movements in the State and women's activities would have been a welcome addition to the booklet

The brochure claims that "Hyderabad is one of the most lightly taxed States in the world," and adds that "The principal source of income is land" This obviously means that only the agriculturists, who are mostly poor are taxed. Why Hyderabad is so partial towards the rich and why she does not impose an income-tax on those who can afford to pay is not easy to understand

The booklet, in any case is a useful publication for those interested in Hyderabad

HINDUSTAN YEAR BOOK

HINDUSTAN YEAR BOOK—1942, published by M. C Sarkar & Sons, Calcutta, price Re 1/12.

This useful publication besides maintaining all the useful features, have added some new chapters and has increased its utility. An exhaustive chapter on 1941 census, a section of the advancement of Indian industries during the war and history of war have been included in this publication, which, no doubt, would be found more useful. The statistical information, too, has been brought up-to-date. On the whole the publication deserves place on the shelves of reference library Due to the scarcity of paper and enhanced printing rates etc the price of the book has been only increased by as 4/- which is quite reasonable.

USEFUL BOOK OF REFERENCE

THE NEW YEAR BOOK: Published by S C Sarkar & Sons Ltd., College Square Calcutta.

The second issue New Year Book, edited by M J Guha Thakurta and Mr Amal C Ghatak, has just been published It is a useful book of reference and contains several features not found in other reference book Considering that the price of the volume, which contains 424 pages is only Re. 1 and annas four it should prove a popular book of reference.

THE SALES-GIRL

A Short Story By A. Chandrapal

WHEREIN all the world is there a sales-girl who does not look upon her job as a spring board from which to jump off to romance and marriage? And who among them would not give up her job at the first chance to get away?

Ahalya Joglekar however was a homely, self-possessed sales-girl who would have been shocked at such a suggestion. Her own vague dream was of a handsome, nice young man, independent and well-off, gentle and pleasant and strong-willed, who would fall in love with her at the very first meeting with her in the shop, and take her away in spite of her vehement but ineffective protests. Rather a confused dream! But Ahalya would not let it develop beyond its nebulous state and take definite, vivid shape in her consciousness.

She would in all sincerity have repudiated any desire on her part to marry and get away. Though she would certainly have blinked and tried to hedge, if an intimate girl friend had asked her with round eyed seriousness: "But Ahalya, you don't mean to say you don't want to marry at all!"

But she was honest in that she did not set herself all out to hook the first prospective catch. If by chance she happened to come across a young man who appealed to her, she would probably have been at a loss how to attract him or to respond to his overtures. It is more than likely that she would have put off the young man by an uncontrollable and unaccountable spasm of frigidity.

It would have been therefore nothing short of a flash of intuition that could have warned Ahalya that the young man who walked in to the shop that morning was, so to speak, walking into her life—for good or bad.

Just another of these smart guys, was Ahalya's indifferent first impression, as the young man swaggered in with the unstudied, arrogant ease of a prince in disguise, or of a racketeer on the razzle. But when without even a good look around he made a bee-line for her, Ahalya's not so indifferent second impression was that he was a fresh guy and no mistake. And she quickly put on her invincible armour of self-respect and faced the young man with a mask of calm assurance. She was slightly relieved, but still on the alert, when the young man, without facing her or addressing her, took a quick sweeping view of the show cases in front of her. But she quickly cast her eyes down, when the young man looked up at her suddenly and gave her (what seemed to her) the 'once over'.

The young man however, gave a searching, hesitant look at her face for a while, coughed to give himself courage, and asked her: "Are these all the silver things you have?" Ahalya looked up at him perplexed. "I mean, aren't there different patterns...cheaper varieties." Ahalya smiles apologetically: "No:" And her smile broadened sympathetically. After all he was not a prince incognito, nor a racketeer on the prowl—only a masquerading bank-clerk. He belonged to the same improvident class as herself, always desperately pretending to be better-off and optimistically living beyond its income. The handsome young man was getting nervous, was perspiring. She felt a surge of great fellow-feeling for him.

He found her smile kind and encouraging. He scratched his head and smiled a little foolishly at her. And on an impulse, he confided his difficulty to her "The fact is," he began, "I've only twenty-five rupees with me. And I've to buy ear-rings, bangles and sarees for my sister who's coming here from up-country. You see she's coming to join the School of Arts on a stipend. And I don't want her to feel very backward and old-fashioned amongst the modern crowd of students she's got to move with."

Ahalya offered to help him out. For the first time in her life. Not that she was not obliging and helpful to customers. Not that she was not friendly in her own reserved timid way where kindness was called for. She sometimes even volunteered some bright suggestions or made witty remarks (as a conscientious, go-ahead sales-girl). But she had more often than not been so self-conscious, she'd been so afraid of not saying the right thing, that she's bungled. On such occasions she would shut up like a calm, and shrink into herself.

She advised him to take only one pair of ear-drops, a bracelet and a few pairs of glass bangles, allowing him to choose the patterns he liked best.

Then she bustled about and fished out the cheapest and most durable among the 'atest sarees. He selected two of them. But when he saw a strikingly gorgeous saree among those spread out for another customer, he picked it up. It's price was marked as rupees fifteen. If he bought that he'd have to spend ten rupees more than the twenty-five. But he was sure his sister would be enchanted with it, and would look swell in it. "I tell you", he said, "If my sister has this saree, she can hold her own with the most modern of them." Ahalya was much impressed and pleased by his feelings for his sister. She could not help herself saying: "Your sister is very lucky to have a brother like you!" He grinned, and then replied gravely. "She is my only sister, and I'am her only brother. You see, our parents are not well-off. But they've done all they could to help us both get on in the world" Then he became flippant again of a sudden. They had a pleasant, halting chat, and he went away, telling her airily on parting, that he would bring his sister along some day to see her

Ahalya thought him a very nice young man. And was intrigued by him. What was he, and what sort of young man was he altogether? She began to speculate and to build fancies around him. She thought of him till she dropped off to sleep that night. Which was a strange thing for Ahalya Joglekar, who so far in her life had abstained from indulging in fancies around any particular young man.

She remembered that she had seen him before, walking about always more or less well-dressed like any bank clerk. (For a modest young woman Ahalya had a very observant eye). And she'd seen him frequently a somewhat classy restaurant near about her shop for his lunch.

But, as a various, upright young woman who had no romantic inclinations—as a measure of self-discipline—and also because of the dominant self-preservative instinct in her, she turned away from looking for him and avoided running across him.

But within a fortnight, returning home after work, she ran across the young man with his pretty sister dressed in that beautiful saree and the trinkets he'd bought for her. He greeted Ahalya and introduced his sister. The sister impulsively invited her to join them. They were just going to have tea, and were going to a show afterwards. The young man however seemed to hesitate for a split second, and then invited her with as impulsive a spirit as his sister. Surprisingly for her, Ahalya accepted readily. For Ahalya shield at invitations to go out in the evenings even from her old girl-friends, and believed in keeping herself to herself.

When they parted that evening, the sister after a whispered consultation with her brother again impulsively asked Ahalya to join them the next evening—a Sunday—at the Gateway of India. Ahalya again accepted with pleasure.

At the Gateway the young man pointed out to his sister from the country the "bel-puri wala" at the foot of the Hardinge statue and told her that it was one of the nicest and most popular things at the sea-fronts of Bombay. The impulsive sister wanted to try it. Ahalya had never eaten "bel-puri" since her school days. And she was very conscious of her dignity as a grown up woman. She was shocked to see the brother and the sister gobbling up the "bel-puri" like too famished to gobble up her "bel-puri" time trying to keep pace with them. In the end she also started to gobble up her "bel-puri" like a greedy child—self-conscious, ashamed of herself, but also glad at being able to forget her dignity and modesty for once. And a little bit went the wrong way up. She choked. Tears appeared in her eyes. The brother and sister laughed. And she laughed too!

Later, when it grew dark, the three of them took a small boat to themselves for the hour. Ahalya's conscience pricked her badly. She knew the young man was being very extravagant. Of course it was all to give his sister a good time. But it was also for her. And he was making a brave show especially because of her. Ahalya was flattered and pleased, but also much embarrassed. But she was carried away by the gaiety of her two companions. When they were a good way out, the young man asked his sister to sing, and she at once burst into a gay, lilting film song. She sang with gusto, even boisterously. Ahalya thought. She was completely taken aback when the sister stopped her song abruptly, and asked her if she could sing.

She could not bring herself to tell a lie with the frank eager eyes of the brother and sister on her. Reluctantly and for the first time in a good long while, she admitted that she could. She made up her mind however that she would explain that it was a very long time since she sang, that she was not a good singer, that she had a sore throat. But she could not find an opening at all, for the two of them did not ask her to sing at all. They took it as a matter of course that she was going to, and waited eagerly and patiently. Ahalya could not for the life of her think of a way out quickly. She had to sing. She began hesitantly and nervously, a plaintive song, and ended it abruptly in a short while. "Is that all", cried the two of them together in a most disappointed voice. She began another song at once, with greater assurance, and put forth her sweetest best—for she had a hauntingly sweet voice and liked sad melodies.

When she stopped, her two companions were most ecstatic in praise. "Why! You ought to be in films. You have a finer voice than any film-star. You have!" they cried one over the other in an excited cacophony. Such a remark, ordinarily, would have outraged Ahalya. But surprisingly, Ahalya found herself pleased very much. She however justified her pleasure as amusement at the fantastic ideas of these two madcaps of a brother and sister.

And Ahalya, before she realised what she was doing, popped a very daring question to the young man: "Can you sing? At which they both laughed. And the young man answered: "No, I can't". And the sister followed up with: "I can't say whether he can sing or not. But I know he does sing. You ought to hear him sing. Ahalya was not sure whether the sister was joking or not. She wanted to be nice to the young man and to join with the sister in making fun of him. "Please sing. Will you": she asked him. "Hell", he said grinning. "Can't you see she's joking?" The sister laughed and added: "But he's got a gramophone and some very good records. And he's so madly in love with that gramophone, I don't see how he can marry at all so long as he has it!" "Hell", said the brother again, and they all laughed.

Three days later Ahalya saw the young man going into a cheap restaurant for lunch, and there seemed to be a worried preoccupied expression on his face. For one thing he had not noticed her. Of course she was on the other pavement, but she'd looked forward eagerly to his pleasant smile and greeting. Ahalya walked away thoughtfully.

And two days after that she saw him again, and he was carrying a portable gramophone and a case of records. She stopped and looked after him and saw him enter an auctioneer's. She stood brooding for quiet a while after he'd left, staring unseeingly at the auction room. Her face brightened with a sudden resolve. She noticed that there was an auction the very next day from 11 a.m. in the morning. She walked away briskly, smiling to herself.

If anybody had told Ahalya that she would do these things, she would have been very much shocked, and would have refuted such insinuations vehemently. She was as a matter of fact, surprised at herself, and trembled at her own forwardness. But she was also excited and elated over her resolve.

And one strange decision on her part led to another. She moved as in a happy dream. The next morning she withdrew all her savings of fifty rupees from the post office. She took the day off from her work—for the first time in her life for what she could not conscientiously call an "unavoidable circumstance." She walked into the auction rooms before the scheduled time, and boldly made the strange request of the men in charge that they should auction the gramophone and records first, as she wanted to buy them. The manager and the auctioneer were rather taken aback by the request but undertook to oblige her. When the auction began two others bid for it beside her. But when Ahalya earnestly started to outbid them, they withdrew. And it was knocked down to her for what seemed to her a disappointingly low price of thirty-five rupees. She paid the cash at once, and took away the gramophone and the records, unmindful of the mildly surprised

(Continued on page 22)

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LAST ROUND IN PACIFIC

A Week Of War

By N. G. JOG

MARCH 13.

While the fall of Java has brought the Japanese "circus" within hopping distance of Australia, the surrender of Rangoon has put eastern India within bombing range of the enemy. Calcutta is only 600 miles from Rangoon as the crow flies and India may at any day get its baptism of the blitz.

Our eyes are naturally focused on Burma where the Japanese are pursuing their usual infiltration tactics and making a steady advance in spite of the arrival of the "Christmas trees". The immediate objective of the Japanese forces seems to be Bassein, though a column is already heading towards Tharrawaddy, if it has not already reached it. The R. A. F., while it is actively engaged in bombing enemy-occupied aerodromes, is apparently unable to stem the progress of Japanese patrols, who have perfected the art of penetration through jungles and who suddenly pop up at unexpected places as the German Panzers, did in France.

Considerable uneasiness is also caused by treacherous elements, who are openly helping the enemy. There was the report the other day for example, that a ship of the R. I. N. contacted an enemy craft containing one Japanese officer and 55 Burmans! This is really a serious state of things and it will hamper the work of the army no end. It is now known again that Rangoon itself suffered severely from mischief-mongers and its last days were marked by numerous cases of looting and arson. This is a sorry commentary on the political conditions in Burma and emphasises once again how essential it is to mobilise the people for the successful waging of a total war.

Premature Question

The Japanese have already gained one of their main goals—the cutting of the Burma Road. They also command an excellent port and aerodrome in Rangoon, which, in spite of the scorched earth policy, will surely be made serviceable in the near future as a base of naval operations in the Bay of Bengal and for bombing Calcutta and other key points. They can also reinforce their expeditionary forces *via* the sea and they will now not be satisfied until they have reduced the whole of Burma. The real Battle of Burma has, however, to be fought still and the Japs have yet to meet the Chinese troops, who are now taking their battle stations. It is premature, therefore, to consider whether Japan will continue its overland drive into India through the Indo-Burmese frontier which, it is useful to remember, comprises rows and rows of mountain ranges and miles and miles of impenetrable forests, which will baffle even the master infiltraters of Tokyo.

For the present General Tojo seems to be concentrating his main attention on Australia, which is the last Allied foot-hold in South Pacific and may prove their first spring board in that part of the world. The successful invasion of Australia will not only give a crippling blow to Britain but will also hamstring the offensive which America is said to be feverishly planning. In the entire Pacific only the Hawaii Islands will remain thereafter in Allied hands and the Rising Sun will reach its meridian. The Japs have already taken a measure of Hawaii on the very first day of their blitzkrieg.

Strategically Australia is important. Its economic value is also immense and this would serve as the last round of the Japanese blitzkrieg in the Pacific. To quote H. R. Knickerbocker, the eminent American journalist who is in Australia at present:

"The Japanese would find here granaries and wool barns, refrigerators bursting with food, and materials for clothing. After acquiring the mineral and agricultural riches of Indo-China, Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, the Japanese Staff would require nothing but the immense cattle, sheep and grain resources of Australia and New Zealand to complete one of the most economically impregnable empires in history."

A Paradox

The contemplated frontal attack on the Australian continent is an indication of the strength of the Japanese. They are now flushed with success and apparently believe no undertaking to be beyond their might and means. But, paradoxically, it is also an indication of the consciousness of their weakness. They feel they must hurry, must push on regardless of losses and that they must allow no breathing spell to their foes. They are mightily afraid of the overwhelming potential strength of the democracies and feel that they will not be safe until the Allies are driven out from their last outpost in the Pacific.

Even the most blatant fire-eaters of Nippon could not have expected so many acquisitions to their arms in such a brief period of time. They have already bitten more than they can conveniently chew and common-sense would dictate that they should sit down to consolidate and exploit their gains. They are not after military glory only but after more substantial things like oil—which has already gone up in smoke wherever they have put their foot so far. Were the Japs really confident of holding Malaya and Java, they would have dug their toes in and defied their enemies to do their worst. Instead they are pursuing one adventure after another regardless of the huge losses suffered so far—the naval losses being estimated by a competent authority to be one-fifth of their total strength.

Be that as it may, it is evident that the Australians are facing war on their own land for the first time in history. The whole of Timor is now presumably in Japanese hands and last week heavy landings were made at Salamaua, Lae and other places in New Guinea. Port Moresby is also receiving regular visits of Japanese bombers and an American report reveals that another big convoy is now heading towards that area. Tokyo is obviously bent upon going all out in the invasion of Australia before reinforcements reach the defenders from America.

Australia is no doubt a continent many times the size of Japan. But every student of geography knows the peculiar nature of this territory. Northern Australia is only a geographical area, bleak, barren and empty. Huge distances have to be traversed before one reaches inhabited Australia proper and this area while it offers little temptations for the invaders is hardly tenable for the defenders either, once the enemy is allowed to establish himself on the strategic coastal cities like Darwin Wyndham and Broome.

Fortunately the Australians have realised after long and bitter experience that the best defence lies in attack and that half the Battle of Australia would be won if the Japs are pinned down to New Guinea. The Australian Air Force is accordingly doing great work in attacking invasion bases and enemy shipping in the harbours of New Guinea. Heavy punishment has been already meted out and a Government spokesman gave an assurance that "What has happened already is only a start. Further smashing blows are in a store for the Japanese."

De L'audace ....

Major-General Gordon Bennett, fresh after his fight in Malaya, is trying his best to instil the offensive-defensive strategy in the mind of the Diggers. No withdrawals now, we are told, no retirement to prepared lines, only attack, attack and attack once again. This is all to the good and we may now look forward with more hope to the future than we have been doing so long. It must be realised, however, that the manpower of Australia is strictly limited—the population of the whole continent being less than that of New York or London city alone!—and everything will depend on the extent of the help received. Everywhere in the Pacific it has been so long a case of "Too Late" for the democracies and this will be the last opportunity for them NOT to do it!

It is heartening to note that, thanks to the shake-up of the War Cabinet, in Britain, also, they have begun to think on offensive lines. We have had more than one example of the new spirit in recent weeks and the resumption of bombing attacks on Germany and German-occupied territories is welcome coming as it does on the eve of the Spring. One, however, doubts very much whether those attacks will, in any way, disorganise Hitler's preparations, which must be already at an advanced stage by now. Better late than never, however.

The Russians meanwhile are hammering the Germans ceaselessly and are reported to have thrown 90 divisions in a simultaneous attack all along the southern front. The 16th Army trapped in the Staraya Russa region is holding out still, though its lot is becoming unendurable now and desertions and suicides are the order of the day. It is true that none of the key points have been released from the Nazi grip yet, but the bleeding process to which the Wehrmacht is subjected for the last four months has irretrievably affected German might and morale. Meanwhile Stalin will not be unduly upset by the inspired reports that the Japs will attack Siberia in the near future. He knows his Japs better than the A. B. C. D. gentlemen!

Soldiers In Foreign Units To Be Sent Among Own Nationals

WASHINGTON, March 13.

Negotiations are in progress for the transfer of United States citizens in the armed forces of the United Nations to service under the American flag in the United States army, navy or marine corps.

Similarly it is proposed that United Nations' citizens now serving with the American armed forces should be transferred to their own flags, states a War Department announcement.

Exploratory discussions have already been conducted in Ottawa by American and Canadian officers and, based on the mutual requirements of these nations, a tentative transfer plan has been drawn up offering all American citizens or former citizens in the Canadian forces an opportunity to apply for appointment or enlistment with the United States forces and 'vice versa'.

When the technical details of the United States-Canadian Agreement are completed and approved by the Washington and Ottawa Governments similar agreements will be sought with other members of the United Nations.

It has been agreed with the board of the United States army, navy and marine corps that officers will be appointed to operate in Canada with full power to appoint or enlist in the United States armed forces any American now with Canadian forces who may apply and qualify for transfer.

Canadian Board Officers fully empowered to discharge such applicants from Canadian forces will be appointed to work with the American officers.—Reuter.

BRITISH AND SOVIET TROOPS FRATERNISE IN IRAN: A British General (standing on tank right) with British and Indian troops, pay a visit to the Soviet lines in Iran, where they were shown Russian tanks and other equipment of the Soviet army.

CHINESE TENACITY HIGHLY PRAISED

Destinies Of Britain and China Are Interlocked, Says Seymour

CHUNGKING, March 14.

The new British Ambassador to China, Sir Horace Seymour at his first public function here on Friday—a luncheon of the Sino-British Cultural Association—paid a tribute to the tenacity of the Chinese people, writes Reuter's special correspondent.

"The destinies of our two countries are now firmly interlocked" he declared. "They are in fact identical. Our future existence, the future existence of China and the future existence of the British Commonwealth of nations as free peoples, depends entirely on the outcome of our present struggles. This will call forth all the reserves of tenacity which both our peoples possess. Tenacity is not entirely wanting on our part. It will certainly be severely tried but I have every confidence it will be found in full measure".—Reuter.

Gen. Jolly In Chungking

CHUNGKING, March 13.

The question of supplying China with vaccines and special medicines from India is one of the subjects expected to be discussed during the visit here of Lt.-Gen Sir Gordon Jolly, Director-General of the Indian Medical Service and honorary physician to the King. Gen. Jolly has just arrived from Calcutta by plane.—Reuter.

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"BABES IN ARMS"

MUTINY IN GERMAN ARMY

Nazi Soldiers Kill Their Officers

Influenced By Communist Propaganda

LONDON, March 14.

The Free French Headquarters in London to-day, received the news that serious mutinies had broken out in the German units stationed at Chalon Sur Saone, Digoin (Allier), Cosne (Nievre) and in the Department of Manche. In Dax (Landes) and Arcachon (Gironde) German soldiers are reported to have shot their own officers.

It is stated that Communist propaganda is influencing elements of the German army of occupation in France.

Nazi Armies Encircled In Russia; 12,000 Killed In Ten Days

(By Reuter's Special Correspondent).

MOSCOW, March 14.

The immense amount of war material supplies and munitions captured or destroyed, quite apart from the casualties inflicted, is, perhaps, the most interesting point in the special Soviet communique on German losses on the north-western front in the period from 22nd February to March 10. The mentioned figures are interesting not only because a number of dumps and the amount of fuel and oil is included besides railway trucks and even two locomotives but also because within this front lies the region around Staraya-Russa where the 16th German Army is encircled.

12,000 KILLED

The first announcement about the encirclement of Vonbusches army was made on February 25 when it was stated that losses were inflicted on the Germans during the first stage of the assault. Operations included twelve thousand killed, the period mentioned being ten days. It is safe to assume that many of the 14,000 killed, announced in to-day's special 'communique' were also men of the 16th Army who died in trying to stave off the enclosing Soviet armies.

DESPERATE EFFORT

The fact that sixty transport planes were destroyed and a number of parachutes captured is a further indication of the desperate effort which the German Command is making to bring urgent supplies to the doomed division. The number of guns taken or destroyed, which is 224, is also an impressive figure, being equivalent to over four artillery regiments present strength in the German army and is evidence of the spirit displayed by the Soviet armies in attacking persistently on the north-west front.

Each Village Turned Into A Fort

LONDON, March 14.

While there are no definite details as to the progress of fighting on the Russian front it is stated in London to-day that the gap which exists in the Vyazma encircling movement is steadily narrowing and that very large German forces are in a difficult position in this "sack." The Russians are attacking with great vigour. Attacks in the south are being made with larger forces than those in the north.

The situation seems to be that the Germans are holding their front by making strongly fortified localities in every village. They have made each village into a fort using houses for pillboxes and machine-gun nests. They hang on desperately at each of these strongly fortified villages even though completely cut off. The enemy have an enormous number of anti-tank mines and it is extremely difficult to launch an attack against these fortifications. Thus when the Russians announce that they reoccupied a number of villages it should be realised that they have had to put up a great fight with a bitter struggle in every village.—Reuter.

NAZIS SUFFER HEAVY CASUALTIES

MOSCOW, March 14.

The Soviet Mid-day Communique states, "During March 13 our troops in a number of sectors of the front continued offensive operations against German and Fascist forces."

3,000 NAZI CASUALTIES

Severe casualties inflicted on the Germans in recent fighting are emphasised in to-day's supplement to the Soviet Communique. In one sector of the northwestern front where the enemy's resistance was overwhelmed, Soviet troops occupied six inhabited localities capturing guns and munitions while the Germans lost over 3,000 officers and men killed. A Soviet ski battalion played a big part in another sector in several days' fighting for three inhabited localities where 1,500 Germans were annihilated.

Equally heavy casualties were inflicted on the Germans on the southwestern front where a quantity of weapons and munitions was also captured. The supplement mentions the effective support given by Soviet artillery to the advancing infantry. In one sector of the western front artillery in one day destroyed a number of blockhouses and German transport vehicles.

GERMANS ABANDON 5 BATTERIES

The Russians have retaken eleven places north of the Smolensk-Vyazma Road inflicting heavy losses says the Moscow correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper, "Dagbladet Nyheter" who also reports that on the Leningrad front the Russians destroyed 39 strong-points and the Germans abandoned five batteries of artillery.

Finland And Russia

The Finnish Minister of Industry, M. Tanner, in a speech at Helsinki yesterday expressed the hope that Finland's participation in the war would soon terminate. Referring to east Karelia he said that those areas were only under military occupation and their fate would be decided later. He declared that Finland could not make peace with Soviet Russia. The former Finnish Minister in Moscow, M. Paasikivi said that Russia's attempts to strengthen her position in the Baltic in 1839 was directed against Germany but Russia made the mistake of demanding Hangoe which the Finns were compelled to defend.—Reuter.

European Wants To Travel In Purdah!

KICKS INDIAN OFFICER, BOLTS WINDOWS AND DOORS, CREATES SCENE AT STATION

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, March 14.

A European passenger travelling First Class who is said to be an officer of the Central Government created a scene at the railway station here, which necessitated detention of the 1 UP Calcutta-Delhi Mail for about 45 minutes yesterday.

It is alleged that when Mr. S. S. Khera, Director of Industries, proceeding to Cawnpore, entered a First Class compartment, this European passenger forcibly drove Mr. Khera out of the compartment and kicked him. Not content with this the European officer closed the doors and windows and bolted them from inside. A large crowd gathered before the compartment and excitement prevailed. The station authorities and the railway police tried to persuade this European officer to open the doors but he sat inside refusing to open the door. Eventually, with great difficulty, the window was opened from outside and this curious European officer then opened the door. Mr Khera finally succeeded in getting a seat in the same compartment.

THEY FOUGHT TO THE LAST GUN!

LONDON, March 14.

"The fiercest and bloodiest battle ever known has been fought in the last fortnight in the Java sea. It has been most tremendous battle ever to take place against great odds—always too few ships and too few of everything", said Admiral Sir William James Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth, speaking at Alton (Hampshire) to-day. "Dutch, British and American sailors fought to the last gun against impossible odds. Once we had to choose between guns and butter. We chose butter but our enemies chose guns. To-day we have to choose between ships and the shipwreck of everything we love."—Reuter.

Nazi Attempts At Organising Supplies Fail

MOSCOW:—"All attempts by Germans to organise airborne supplies to their Sixteenth army, surrounded at Staraya Russa, have been a failure. The Soviet air force is systematically destroying their aircraft", says a Tass message from the front. "Airmen from transport planes shot down are brought almost daily to the Soviet unit".—Reuter.

Spanish Air Chief In Berlin

LONDON, March 14.

According to the German radio. General Calazza, Chief of Staff of the Spanish Air Force, arrived in Berlin yesterday.—Reuter

ROOSEVELT SUMMONS AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

President Roosevelt has summoned the New Ambassador to Russia, Admiral Standley for a conference.—Reuter

R. A. F. Punishes Invaders

LONDON, March 14

It is learned authoritatively today, (Saturday), that "In a series of engagements, over the Channel, this morning, R A F fighters destroyed eight Messerschmitts 109 without loss to themselves."

JAPAN'S NAVAL LOSSES

R. A. F. Attack On Gasmata

MELBOURNE, March 14.

R.A.F. 'communique' states: "Details of Thursday's attack on Gasmata, show that the aerodrome and runways were damaged despite heavy anti-aircraft fire. An attack on one of our aircraft returning from this raid as mentioned yesterday was made by five Japanese "O" type fighters. Twelve attacks were made during twenty minutes, but the pilots skill in using cloud cover and the determination of his gunner saved the plane. One Japanese plane was damaged and the others abandoned the fight. Our plane returned undamaged."

Friday's Japanese raid on Port Moresby was the twelfth on that place. There was one minor casualty.—Reuter.

Setback For The Enemy

SYDNEY, March 14

The heavy losses suffered by the Japanese convoy in the Huon Gulf in New Guinea—Salamaua, Finschhaven and Lae area—this week can be accepted as a definite setback to the enemy's plans for using Port Moresby as a base for bombing the Australian mainland, says the Port Moresby correspondent of the Sydney Sun. The Japanese, he says, obviously did not expect to lose so much shipping—eight vessels sunk or damaged—in what appeared to be a simple invasion of unfortified areas in the gulf. Japan's shipping losses are, in the final reckoning, more valuable than aerodromes gained at Lae and Salamaua.—Reuter.

Bandoeng Radio Speaks Japanese!

TOKYO, March 14.

The Bandoeng radio station which went off the air on March 1, as Japanese forces neared the city resumed broadcasting under Japanese control on March 10, states the Domei News Agency. News broadcasts are being given in Dutch, Malayan, Japanese and Indonesian.—Reuter.

Moresby Bombed Again

The correspondent of the "Sydney Sun" at Port Moresby, says. Moresby area was again bombed to-day by nine heavy type Japanese bombers, which made one run dropping a full load and were then driven off by anti-aircraft fire. The damage is not yet known.—Reuter.

Further drafts of New Zealanders for the Royal Navy including Fleet Air Army personnel and Royal Air Foce have recently arrived in Britain

Japan And The Holy See

U. S. Protest To The Vatican Objecting To Establishment Of Relations

WASHINGTON, March 13.

The State Department discloses that representations has been made to the Vatican objecting to the establishment of relations between Japan and the Holy See which Japan has requested.

A spokesman said that the representation informed the Vatican that the United States' attitude towards such relations would be unfavourable and regarded with suspicion because Japan has no interest in Catholicism and that the Department believed that Japan's move was made solely to stir up trouble.

The spokesman said that he did not know if Britain had made similar objections.

JAP-ITALIAN EFFORT.

The move to raise the rank of Vatican representation in Tokyo was apparently a joint Italian-Japanese effort. It is understood that Italy pressed the Vatican to raise its representative in Tokyo from delegate to Nuncio and to receive a mission from Japan.

Under the pressure the Vatican finally agreed but at that point the United States and Britain made representations to the Vatican which are reported to have been fully effective and the Vatican's representative in Tokyo will remain merely a delegate.

"WAR OF PEOPLES."

President Roosevelt told a press conference to-day that it was about time a large number of people in the United States forgot politics. At the same time, he said, he subscribed to the views expressed by the American writer Marquis Childs that "this is a war of peoples, not of armies." No American man, woman or child could escape the consequences of the war, the President added. Everyone was in it.

Ceylon Ban On Socialists

COLOMBO, March 13.

H. E. The Governor has ordered the control and winding up of the United Socialist Party and Lanka Samasamaja Party.—A.P.

AMERICA'S FIRST SPY TRIAL

Seven Accused Jailed For Treachery

NEW YORK, March 13.

America's first spy trial since the United States has been at war resulted in six men and a woman being sentenced to a total of 117 years imprisonment.

Three received 20 years namely Kurtfrederick Ludwig (36) the socalled "brains of the ring", Rene Cfroelich (30) a former drafted soldier stationed at Governor's Island, New York, The accused observing names of departing ships and transmitting them to U-Boats and Paul T. Borchardt (56) an ex-Major in the German Army. Three received 15 years, Karl Victor Mueller (36) an ex-Machinist in a defence plant, Hans Helmut Pagen (20) an ex-machinist Mrs. Helen Paulin Mayer (26) housewife accused of mailing letters in a secret scrip to German agents Twelve years to Frederick Edward Schlosser (19) an ex-Leader of the German American Youth Movement, Brooklyn.

Passing the sentence, the judge said that he was not only punishing the seven accused for treachery but also warning others that such acts would not be tolerated.—Reuter.

SECURITY PRISONERS

CALCUTTA, Mar. 14.

It is understood, the Government of Bengal will shortly appoint a tribunal to examine the cases of Security prisoners. The tribunal, it is learnt, will consist of two members.—United Press.

Japanese Aggression & Eastern Group

Australia To Concentrate In South-West Pacific

NEW DELHI, March 14.

"Australia has found it necessary to modify very considerably the measure of her participation in the Eastern Group Supply organisation," said Sir Bertram Stevens, whose early return to Australia has been announced. The inevitable reorganisation of Australia's representation here has my fullest support.

"When Australia first agreed to co-operate wholeheartedly in the work of the Eastern Group, it consisted of a solid bloc of countries stretching from mid-east to Hong Kong and including India, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, which formed a natural supply entity. It was planned that these countries should pool surpluses and deficiencies in war supplies and expand production as part of a coherent unified policy.

"Japan's rapid southward drive in the past three months has progressively altered this situation until now, with four of the participants in the group actually in enemy occupation. The group has been cut in half, and communications have been rendered more difficult than formerly. At the same time, the threat to India and Australia has expanded the internal needs of each and has naturally reduced the surplus available to the group as a whole

COLLABORATION WITH U.S.

"As I have repeatedly stressed, Australia will do her utmost to fulfil existing obligations and to help every country in the group, but she will hardly be able to shoulder responsibilities for external supply in future on the former scale. As has been announced by the Prime Minister, Mr. Curtin, Australia will revolve now in the south-west Pacific orbit in intimate collaboration with U.S.A. and New Zealand. In this region, the potential of a counter-attack is being prepared and will absorb our maximum effort. We are fighting now an offensive battle—a tough fight. Australia will always try to meet urgent demands for theatres of war near India, but the type of work we have been doing here is now completed for the time being at any rate.

"The Council has achieved a great task in planning and supply In a year's working, we have achieved much, both India and Australia are better prepared for resistance in consequence. But the best statesmanship now is to adapt our machinery of war quickly to changed conditions, even if that means that we must concentrate more on our individual problems.

"I cannot give details, but I can say that Australia's contribution to the group has been very great indeed, and represents and industrial efforts of which, as an Australian, I am proud. We are no less grateful for the assistance which other group countries, particularly India, have offered us through the Council. We shall need help from India in future and our two supply organisations will remain in the closest touch possible, despite the changed strategic situation. The achievement of the task has been entrusted to my colleague, and formerly my senior Adviser, Mr. H. R. Gollan, Australian Government Trade Commissioner in India. He will represent Australia at the Council, and continue to discharge the duties attaching to his present office."

Sir Bertram was unable to say how soon he would be able to leave India. Mr. W. Howie of the Munition Department, Adviser to Sir Bertram, will leave shortly.

INDO-AUSTRALIAN RELATIONS

"Before I go in due course, I would like to pay an adequate tribute to the people and the hospitality of India", Sir Bertram said. "I will only say now that my stay here has been an experience which affects me profoundly.

"In many ways, I shall be sorry to leave India in her hours of trial and of historic decision. If I served India's true interests in the smallest respect, I am deeply happy. I shall always value the many friendships I have formed here, and I hope that in years to come Australia and India will collaborate closely to mutual advancement.—A.P.

U. S. Technical Mission

Col. Louis Johnson As Leader

NEW DELHI, March 14.

It is understood that the American Technical Mission which will shortly be visiting India will be composed of the following:—

Chairman—Col. Louis Johnson, Former Assistant Secretary of State for War.

Members:—The Hon. Henry Grady, Former Assistant Secretary of State, (General Economic Surveys), the Hon. Arthur W. Harrington, President, Society of Automotive Engineers, (Production of armoured vehicles and automotive equipment), the Hon. Harry E. Beyster, President, Beyster Engineering Company, (Organisation of Plants for Production), the Hon. Dirk Dekker, Director of Personnel and training, Illinois Steel Corporation (Specialist in training unskilled workers into semi-skilled workers).

It is understood the mission will be the guests of the Government of India during their stay.—A.P.

DEFEND YOUR HOMES, SAYS SARDAR

AHMEDABAD, March 14.

Addressing the members of the Maskati Cloth Merchants' Association and other associations dealing in cloth, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel asked them to be brave and consolidate themselves for the protection of their person and property, as the times ahead were bad

Sardar Patel said, he himself feared no enemy aggression, but the members must be prepared themselves against internal disorder. They must not look to other agencies for help, but they must be prepared to defend their hearths and homes even at the cost of their lives, even if they could not defend non-violently.

He admitted that Congressmen did not acquit themselves creditably during the last riots, but they must now rectify the past mistake. They must whole-heartedly support the Congress.

This was the time, he said, to make a good use of their wealth and they should feed and clothe the poor during emergencies.

Concluding Sardar Patel observed: "As a result of 200 years of British association, we have been kept unarmed so long. But the fruits of that policy are now being realised." The primary duty of men now was to know how to protect, and anyone not giving his due share in protecting person and property was not worth living.—United Press.

Princes To Present Their Case

NEW DELHI, March 14.

The procedure that the Chamber of Princes should adopt in presenting their case, before Sir Stafford Cripps, when he comes to India, will be among subjects for discussion at the session of the Chamber beginning on Monday. In States' Ministers circles, the suggestion has been made that a committee of eight, comprising five ruling princes and three Ministers, should be empowered to present the view point of Indian States in matters of further constitutional reform in India. The Chamber's Standing Committee at its meeting, this afternoon, is expected to consider the suggestion, but no final decision is likely.—A.P.

'As Free Men, We Shall Fight'

C. R. Says Indians Must Be Prepared To Die For Their Country

TUTICORIN, March 13.

The best method for the British Government for saving themselves and for saving this country would be to grant freedom to India and make Indians feel that this land was theirs and that they must be prepared to die, if need be, in defending the same, observed Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, ex-Premier, addressing a largely attended women's meeting here.

If the Government should accept his suggestions, said Mr. Rajagopalachariar, it would be his duty to exhort the people to join the army and defend the country against foreign aggression. He asserted that their country and their homes could be best protected only by their own men.

WOMEN'S DUTY.

Proceeding the speaker said: Every woman risked her life in creating another of her species and she bore the suffering willingly and bravely and she was ever prepared to die for the good of her offspring. So now, when the future happiness of their country depended upon the fight their men put up, they must be willing to send their men, one from each home, gladly and voluntarily without shedding a tear.

SIR CHHOTURAM'S SOLUTION

Let Not Indians Miss The Bus At Present Moment

LAHORE, March 14.

"Let Indians realise in solemn seriousness, that if they miss the bus at the present moment they miss their destiny. The interests at stake are not Hindu interests or Muslim interests, Congress interests or League interests, majority interests or minority interests, princely interests or capitalists interests, but Indian interests—interests of 400 millions of Indians who, without distinction of race or religion, have suffered untold wrongs from prolonged foreign domination and may, as a result of a wrong decision, fall a prey to a yet more prolonged foreign domination, and an even more ruthless foreign exploitation", says Hon'ble Sir Chhotu Ram, Revenue Minister, Punjab Government, commenting on Sir Stafford Cripps' impending visit to India.

HIS SOLUTION

Sir Chhotu Ram suggests that a solution of the Indian problem should be found along the following lines:

(1) His Majesty's Government should make an unequivocal and authentic declaration that India shall, after the war, attain a status of free and equal partnership in an Indo-British Commonwealth of Nations.

(2) A definite limit should be set to the time within which this status is to be attained.

(3) A Constitution incorporating this status should be drawn up by Indians themselves in substantial agreement with one another, the task of British Parliament being confined to giving juridical effect to the Constitution thus drawn up.

(4) Any important points on which substantial agreement is not reached shou'd be referred to the arbitration of an impartial international board.

(5) During the interval between now and the introduction of the new Constitution, the task of Government should be entrusted to a purely Indian executive, with a possible veto to the Viceroy while the war lasts.

(6) Insistence on responsibility to the legislature should be given up. Such responsibility, while an unprecedented war is in progress, is likely to hamper initiative, preclude quick decisions and impair sense of personal responsibility which will render difficult a really vigorous prosecution of war."—A.P.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Vad 14, 1998
Muslim: Safar 27, 1361
Parsi: Meher 12, 1311.
Sunrise 6-49 a.m. Sunset 6-46 p.m.
Hightide 11-00, 23-34. Lowtide 5-08, 17-05.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

LAMINGTON—"Ujala" 3, 6 & 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
NEW WEST END—"Doctor" 3-30, 6-15 & 9 p.m. To-day at 1 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Beti" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
METRO—"Two-Faced Woman" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"A Yank In The R.A.F." 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Raja Rani" 3-30, 6-15 & 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Apna Ghar" 3, 6 & 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12 noon.
EXCELSIOR—"Percy Athos Follies" 6-15 & 9-15 p.m.
CHITRA—"Shadi" 4, 6-45 & 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
EDWARD—"Riders of Death Valley" 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Love Crazy" 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Gharki Laj" 4-30, 7 & 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Taj Mahal" 3-30, 6-15 & 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Paisa" 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Kasauti" 4-15, 7 & 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Garib" 3, 6 & 9 p.m. Matinee on Sunday at 12 noon.
MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap" 2-30 5-45 & 8-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 11-15 a.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15, 5-45 & 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 11 a.m.
KOHINOOR—"Payachi Dasi" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Pyas" 4, 7 & 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

RATIONALIST ASSOCN. OF INDIA: The 12th annual reunion will be held to-day (Sunday) at 1 p.m. at the Radio Club.

CHURCH SERVICE: Mar Thoma Syrian Service at the Holy Redeemer Church, Dadar (G.I.P.), to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

MOGAVEERA F.N. HIGH SCHOOL: The annual athletic sports of the above school will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the W.I.F.A. Ground, Cooperage.

A.R.P., DADAR WEST: All Wardens of Dadar West are requested to attend Divisional Headquarters at Pinto Ville, Portuguese Church St., Dadar to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m

URAN BOMBAY P.R.A.: The 5th annual general meeting of the Uran-Bombay Passengers' Relief Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at Uran in the Gujarati Library Hall.

A.R.P. & BOHRAS: A special meeting of the Bohra community on A.R.P. will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at Kaiser-e-Husain Yusufi Baug, Dharamsi Cross Lane, near Bhendi Bazar, when Mr. D. Symington will preside.

MUSIC CONCERT: There will be a music concert by Mr. P. Narayana Rao, B.A., B.Sc., of Hyderabad, at the Vanamali Hall, Chhabildas Road, Dadar (B.B. and C.I.) today (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

KANNADA SAHITYA VACHANA MANDAL: Shree S.V. Lokeshwar will hold a discourse on "Ramashwamedh" at 8-30 p.m. today (Sunday) at Pearl Mansion, Chandavarkar Road, Matunga.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Slavery and Salvation" will be the subject of a public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

GANDHARV SANGEET MANDAL: Under the auspices of the Gandharva Sangeet Mandal a musical concert will be given by Mr. Faiyaz Khan of Baroda, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. at Anand Bhuvan, Vithalbhai Patel Road, opp. Angre Wadi, Girgaon.

ARYAN MAHA SABHA: How the poor persons can be saved from their coming danger will form the subject-matter of a public lecture to be given by Shriman Pt. Bramhanandji under the auspices of Aryan Maha Sabha to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Chowpatty Sands.

SAYAJIRAO MAHARAJ SANGEET KALA BHAVAN: There will be a programme today (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. in the Kala Bhavan Hall, at Vahidina Mansion, Parel, Poibavdi. Prof. Yeshwantrao, Sangeet Kesari, will give vocal music programme in Abhanga Gayan.

PT MULSHANKARJI'S LECTURE: A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj Girgaum, Kakadwadi, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Shri Pt. Vijay Shankar Mulshankarji will deliver a public lecture on the "Present Situation."

BUNTARA YUVAKA SANGHA: The annual general meeting of this Sangha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Daver's College, Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Mahatma Gandhi Road Fort.

BOMBAY AKALI DAL: A meeting of Bombay Akali Dal will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at 302, Kalbadevi Road, Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, Mr. K.K. Shah, Sardar Pratab Singh and other Congress workers will speak on the future activities of P.V.B Sardar Uttarsingh Tarwala will preside

WEIGHT-LIFTING COMPETITION: The 5th annual weight-lifting competition conducted under the auspices of the Matunga Athletic Club will be held at 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday at the Asthika Samaj Hall, near King's Circle, Matunga Mr. A.F.S. Talyarkhan will preside and distribute prizes.

PUBLIC MEETING AT VERSOVA
Under the auspices of Versova District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. near Gandhi Chowk, when Syt. B.G. Kher will speak on "International situation and Civil Defence programme." Syt. Pranlal Kapadia, who has recently returned from Japan, will also deliver a lecture on "The Experiences in Japan in Emergency."

PVB

P. V. B. Secretary's Appeal To City Workers

The General Secretary of the P.V.B. in a Press appeal to the workers of Bombay, writes:—

The increasing exodus of workers from the City is no doubt, a matter for great concern and anxiety. The Textile and other workers who received their wages a few days back are madly rushing to their native places in utter indifference as to the consequences of their action.

There is absolutely no reason why those who have work to do in Bombay should make such a mad rush to leave the City. As a precautionary measure, there is nothing wrong if women, children and men not wanted in the City move to places of greater safety and security, but the present exodus even of men engaged in productive and useful activities cannot but disturb and disorganise the normal life of the City. At a time like this it becomes the duty of those who have the welfare of the working class community at heart, to warn the workers against the consequences of their rash action. If the present unconscionable panic spreads among all sections of workers and if no attempts are made to check it in time and reassure the workers as regards their safety and security, very soon the City's normal life will be disorganised beyond repair, and the consequences of such a contingency are bound to be disastrous.

There is no knowing how long the danger that threatens this country and the City is going to last. Most of the districts round about Bombay are in the grip of famine conditions owing to shortage of food and water supply. The population evacuated from Bombay and going to these famine stricken districts is bound to add to the difficulties of the rural areas. Not finding enough food to eat in their native villages, the workers will have to come back again and they will come at a time when the industrial life of the City will be in a state of complete disorganisation. We would, therefore, appeal to the workers to stay in the City and go on doing their normal work, so long as it is possible to do so. In these times of danger, we must cultivate in us the qualities of courage, organisation and discipline. These qualities are our only weapons for fighting danger that threatens us Let us stand together like men and organise ourselves for our self-defence.

How To Act In Emergencies

P.V.B. ISSUES INSTRUCTIONS

The P. V. B. is publishing a series of useful booklets. They cost only half an anna each. They are available in English, Hindustani, Marathi and Gujarati. In the course of their Leaflet No. 2 they state:—

Every household must act on its own initiative and co-operate with its neighbours in this direction. The P. V. B.'s activities will be of supplementary character. The primary efforts for protection and relief have to be made by the citizens and individuals, and in their locality groups. Every householder should as far as possible keep the following articles in his or her house:

(1) A First Aid box (containing cotton, lint, bandages, scissors and iodine). (2) A shovel. (3) An axe. (4) Sand bags. (5) Water buckets. (6) Lanterns. (7) Candles. (8) A torch. It is possible that every household may not afford all the articles mentioned above. In that case a group of householders should get together to produce the above materials.

It is necessary for tenants in a building to come together and arrange to keep the following articles, preferably on the ground floor:—

(1) A rope (half an inch to an inch in thickness and 40 to 50 ft. long according to the height of your building). (2) A gong. (3) Atleast one big barrel of water (to be kept filled always). A set of all the materials mentioned above should be kept on the ground floor because in times of air raids, ground floor is the safest.

TO LANDLORDS

Landlords have their responsibility. They must help their tenants in the abnormal times that face us. They must get together their tenants, explain to them the needs of the time and present a complete set of the articles given above to every building of theirs. If it is a big chawl, a number of such sets should be made available.

If a building has a watchman he should be entrusted with the care of articles mentioned above and he should be asked to fill up the barrel with fresh water, first thing in the morning. In case there is no watchman a tenant on the ground floor should be entrusted with the work. The person thus appointed should be instructed to give the gong when any danger to the locality is apprehended

The Government and the Municipal Corporation have asked the landlords to re-open their wells. Open them now. See that the water is kept pure. Do not wait for emergency. Have alternate supply of water ready. Your well will save many lives. If you neglect your duty the Government will compel you to do it. Do not invite compulsion.

TO TENANTS

Do not wait for your landlord to take the initiative. Get in touch with him yourself Make him move in this matter.

It is advisable to collect all the tenants of a building together and arrange about these things jointly. To face danger, get in the habit of working in co-operation with your neighbours.

In case any of your neighbours need the articles, always be ready to offer them. You might need much assistance to-morrow.

The Government and the Municipal Corporation have asked the landlords to re-open their wells. Get them opened now. It is your job to get the landlord do it. Appoint a representative of your building and ask him to get in touch with the P. V. B. Choose some volunteers from among yourselves to come and take the necessary training from the P. V. B. in order that they may help you better in times of need.

P. V. B. PUBLIC MEETING AT DADAR.—Under the auspices of the Peoples Volunteer Brigade a public meeting will be held at Dadar Chaupaty sands to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. GUPTE Galley 17 & 33.

MEETING TO-DAY "SAVE GOPALAN"

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at Chowpatty at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday) to appeal for clemency for Mr. Gopalan, under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, Indian Civil Liberties Union Congress Socialist Party, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Bombay Presidency Students Federation, Bombay Students Union, Bombay Students Union (North), B. B. & C I. Rly., Men's Union Building Kamgar Union, Press Workers' Union, B. E. S. T. Workers' Union, Richardson & Cruddas Workers' Union, Friends of the Soviet Union, Workers Theatre Society.

Abidali Jafferbhoy will preside.

Speakers: Messrs. Kedgikar, Purshotam Tricumdas, Laljee Pendse, Munshi Mohiddin, M S. Bakshi, Sakkrikar, Hudlikar, Keshav Talpade, Mrs. Urmila Mehta and C. K. Narayen Swami.

PROTEST AGAINST DEATH SENTENCE: A public meeting of the residents of the Bombay Suburban Distt. will be held in the Lakshmi Nagar Hall, 10th Rd., Khar, to-day (Sunday) to express their disagreement and register a protest against the death sentence passed on Mr. K.P.R Gopalan, an A.I.C.C. member and a prominent leader of Kerala and to request the Government to show clemency Mr. N.N. Menon will preside.

ORPHANS EVACUATED: 33 little orphans in the foundling home at Matunga, conducted by the Hindu Deen Daya Sangh were sent to Ahmedabad by the Gujarat Mail leaving Bombay in the evening of Friday last. The Managing Committee of Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram Anathashram at Ahmedabad have accommodated in their own institution these Bombay orphans during their stay at Ahmedabad. About 22 foundlings below the age of one year still remain at Bombay and are likely to be sent elsewhere for safety, if, and when necessary.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, MARCH 15.

Delhi, I—Programme.

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian Troops in the Far East. 5 Dilip Chander Vedi. 5-20 Halke Phulke Gane. 5-40 Ustad Hafiz Ali Khan: Sarod. 6-15 Kesar Bai. 6-35 Master Madan. 6-45 Listeners' Letters and Their Replies. 7 Abdul Ghani. 7-15 For Villagers only. 8 Music of the Orient: Feature. 8-30 Ustad Hafiz Ali Khan: Sarod. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 Abdul Ghani. 9-55 Listening Post: Talk relayed from B B C. 10 Grapes of Wrath: Feature in Hindustani.

Bombay I—Programme.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Vocal variety. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English 8-10 Songs from the Screen. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Indumati Chaubal. 9-25 Hamid Husain: Hamidi. 9-40 Anand Ranade. 11 A I R Orchestra. 11-15 Gujarati Geet. 11-30 News-play (Marathi). 11-45 Saleh Mohammad. 12 noon Vinayakrao Patwardhan. 12-35 p.m. Jaltarang solo. 12-45 A I R Chorus Party. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Roshanara Begam. 1-30 News in English 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Anand Ranade. 5-25 Saleh Mohammad. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati 5-50 Recitations of Gujarati poems. 6 News in English 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Bhajan. 6-20 Local news and announcements in English. 6-25 Same in Hindustani. 6-30 Vinayakrao Patwardhan. 7-5 Sitar recital. 7-15 Saleh Mohammad. 7-30 Indumati Chaubal 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 Anand Ranade 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 American commentary: B B C War talk. 8-45 News-play (Gujarati). 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening Post: Talk relayed from B B C 10 The Melody Trio.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1 7-50 Abdul Karim Khan. 8 Violin recital 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Master Ratnakant. 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay 1 11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 6 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 6 Anand Ranade. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 8 As in Bombay 1. 8 Roshanara Begam. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1 9 A I R Orchestra. 9-10 Indumati Chaubal 9-20 Vinayakrao Patwardhan. 9-55 Vasaru: Marathi Sketch 10-15 Roshanara Begam.

RETAIL PRICES OF MATCHES

NEW DELHI, March 13

The Government of India have issued a notification under the Defence of India Rules fixing minimum retail prices for matches at 1-1/2 pice per box for boxes containing 40 sticks each and two pice per box for those containing 50 sticks each. These maximum prices apply throughout British India.—A. P.

BOM. MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: In pursuance of a requisition received under section 36 (d) of the Municipal Act, for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation to request Government to appoint a non-official Committee for controlling the A.R.P and Civil Defence Measures in the City etc., a Special Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, 23rd inst., at 3 p.m. (B.T.).

EMERGENCY & MOTOR CARS

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—"All those who have offered their cars or themselves as drivers to A.R.P for service in an emergency are requested to attend a special meeting to be convened at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall Fort at 10 a.m. on Sunday (March 22). Mr C.H Bristow, Adviser to the Governor of Bombay, will preside.

Members of the public who have not yet volunteered their cars or their own services as drivers and who would like to do so are also cordially invited to attend."

WHEN MERE WATER
CEASES TO QUENCH YOUR THIRST
OR PLEASE YOUR PALATE
B. C. P. W.

FRUIT SYRUPS

LEMON, BANANA,
ORANGE, ROSE,
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WILL MAKE DELICIOUS
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BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL Works, Ltd.

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SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

This competition should appeal to all readers as they stand a fair chance of getting a share in Rs. 2,000 prizes.

The illustrations A, B, C, . . are well defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position), on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3 . . . You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes.

For example, a part of the object "H" is cut out and reproduced in other position in No. "8". The white dotted lines in "H" are given only to show exactly where the cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. "8". Thus No. "8" is entered against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday 8th April, 1942 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.
2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m
3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.
6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified
7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.
9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account No communication will be accepted and replied to, if it is sent along with the entry coupon If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way
10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it It is licensed by the Collector of Bombay
11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition
12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition This is an express condition of entry

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER.
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House.
Parsee Bazaar Street.
Fort BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary Post should be addressed as under:—

Post Box No. 706 G. P. O. Bombay.

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY, 8th APRIL, 1942

Silhouette Competition 15/3/'42.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

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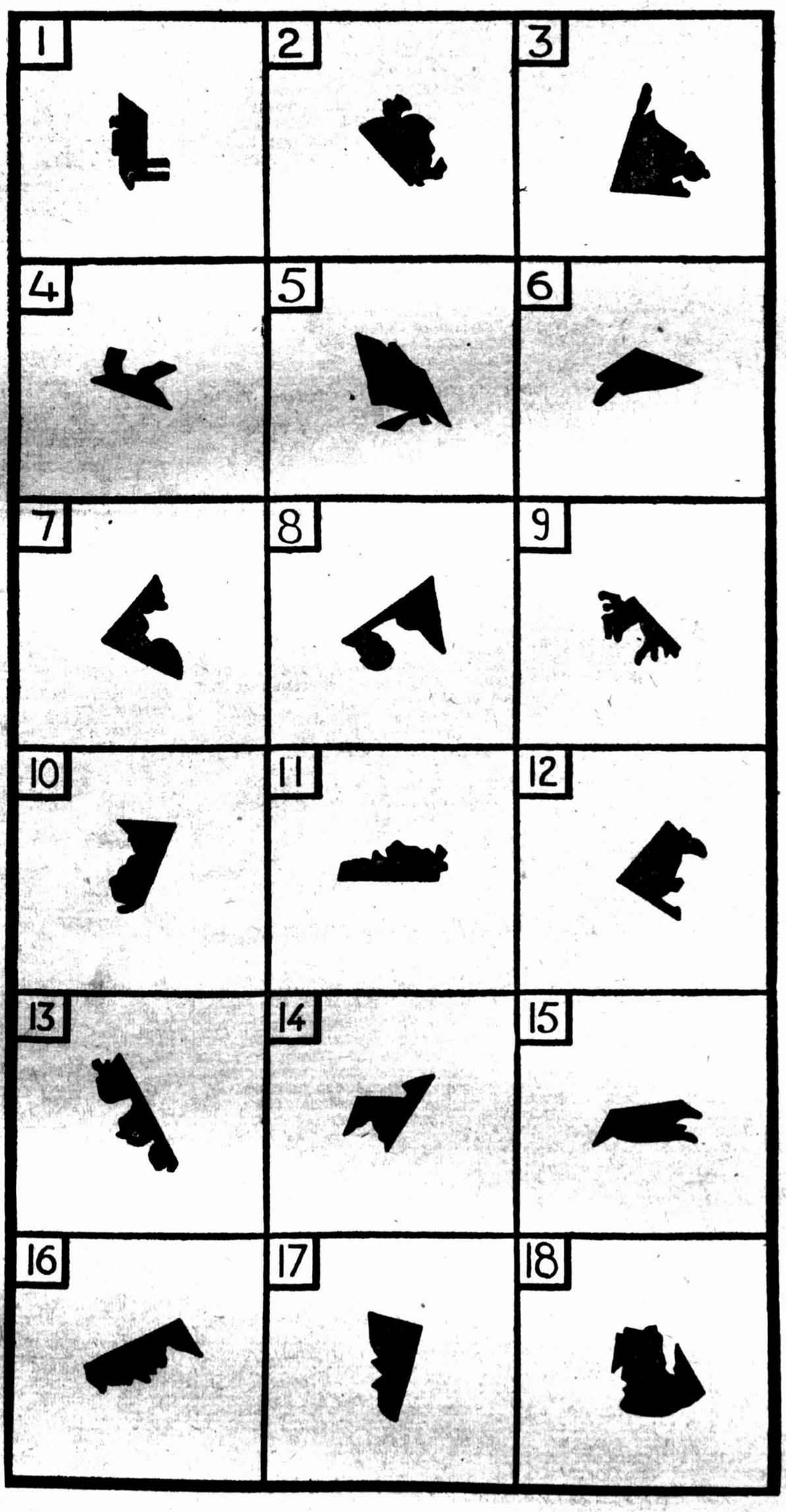
RUPEES 2,000 IN PRIZES



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SUNDAY EDITION
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	Rs. a.
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Local	3-8
Mofussil	4-0

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Ranji Trophy

Bombay Regains All-India Cricket Championship

BY J. C. MAITRA.

After five years of hard struggles and disappointments Bombay has regained the Ranji Trophy and has once again reached the top of Indian Cricket. When the Inter-Provincial Cricket Tournament was inaugurated in 1935, Bombay won the Championship with ease under the leadership of L. P. Jai. The second year saw Bombay repeating the performance with flying colours. Since "then the home of Indian Cricket" had been passing through a period of vicissitudes. Victory eluded it from year to year. Let us hope that we have now left behind that dark period—never to see it again. Vijay Merchant, after two failures as Bombay's skipper, has succeeded at last in winning the laurels. He and his men deserve to be congratulated on their grand success in the final.

MYSORE SKITTLED OUT FOR 68.

Mysore, who earned the right to play in the ultimate round at the expense of Bengal, were a poor combination. In no department could they be said to be of the All-India standard. One really marvels at their arrival at the final stage They provided the indisputable proof that luck plays a tremendous part in the game of cricket. Safi Darashah, the visiting Captain won the toss which gave the Mysore batsmen an opportunity of playing on a perfect wicket It was well-known that Bombay had no fast bowlers to terrorise the batsmen. A big score was, therefore, expected from the visitors. But they failed miserably in the first instance so much so that they were able to collect only 68 runs. Special mention must be made of C. J. Rander, who going in fourth, remained unbeaten with 20 runs to his credit. The man, who was responsible for this avalanche on the side of the visitors, was J. B. Khot. His bowling analysis of 19 overs, 8 maidens, 19 runs and 6 wickets tells its own tale.

BOMBAY BATSMEN MADE HAY

In their reply, Bombay amassed the huge figure of 506 runs for the loss of 9 wickets and declared their innings closed. M. F. Mistry 93, M. K. Mantri 65, K. C. Ibrahim 117, U. M. Merchant 63 and Extras 43 contributed the lion's share to the local aggregate. Mistry and Mantri, Bombay's new wicket-keeper laid the foundation of Bombay's winning total by compiling 140 runs in their second wicket partnership. Every sympathy will be felt for Mistry, who missed the counted three figures so narrowly, though he was rather lucky to reach that stage. Another century partnership was recorded by Ibrahim and Vijay Merchant who raised total from 209 to 335 for the fourth wicket. Another feather to Ibrahim's cap for registering the only century of the match While the visitors' bowling stock was poor, their fielding was poorer. Nine men, including B K. Garudachar and Y. S. Ramaswamy and Darashah himself were employed to overpower our batsmen. But they all failed to make any serious impression on the latter.

KHOT'S MAGNIFICENT BOWLING FEATS

Their second venture saw Mysore faring as badly as before. Half their side was dismissed for a total of 54. A dashing display by B. Frank thereafter helped the visitors' tally to rise to 119 for the next wicket Frank had the satisfaction of scoring the highest figure for his side (61). Mysore lowered heir colours ultimately at 157, thus losing the match by an innings and 281 runs. The bowling honours of the innings were shared by Khot and A. K. Bhalerao who captured 5 wickets each for 40 and 46 runs respectively. It was undoubtedly a great match for Khot who bagged eleven wickets in all for a little over 5 runs apiece. No praise can be too high for his magnificent achievement. Bhalerao, on the other hand earned the distinction of clean bowling all his victims. Our new wicket-keeper, Mantri, performed very well again behind the sticks. A good bat too he seems to have a promising futur.

REASONS FOR POOR ATTENDANCE

It must be said that the National Championship final attracted a very thin audience to the Brabourne Stadium. The main reason for it was that the time was unsuitable. Bombay has finished its cricket season long ago. To attract a crowd in an off season is a very difficult task. It is still more difficult when the poor calibre of the visiting side and the ultimate result of the match is definitely known beforehand. I remember the W. I. F. A. had to refuse the entertainment of the Islington Corinthians, the famous amateur footballers of England, a few years ago, because they came to Bombay in an off season. In addition to the above, the final examinations in the schools colleges and the University are at hand and there has been a sort of mass evacuation from the city after the fall of Singapore. It will not, therefore, do to blame the cricket-goers of Bombay for their lack of support to the National Tournament. Hold it during the season and your are sure to see its popularity increasing by leaps and bounds every year. But who knows whether it will be at all possible to hold it again next year or in the near future.

ALL-INDIA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

The All-India Lawn Tennis Tournament, which was staged at Lahore last week, does not seem to have attracted all the prominent players in the country. Ghaus Mohamed India's No. 1 who recently won the triple crown in the Western India Championships, was the most outstanding absentee. Still there were several stars in both sexes to make the tournament interesting. I do not know why Iftikhar Ahmed India's No. 2 withdrew from the finals of both the Men's Singles and Mixed Doubles after winning the Men's Doubles in partnership with Irchad at the expense of S. L. R. Sawhney and H. L. Soni. I hope there is nothing which needs an inquiry by the A. I. L. T. A. Iftikhar's Mixed Doubles partner was Miss L. Woodbridge. These withdrawals. I have no doubt robbed the tournament a good deal of its interest in the last stage. Sawhney won the Singles and Mixed Doubles Championships the latter in partnership with Miss K. Haji, by virtue of the walk-overs conceded by the opposing parties in the finals. This is perhaps the first time in the long history of the National Tournament that such a thing has happened.

LEELA ROW'S ECLIPSE

Another sensation of the tournament was the complete eclipse of Miss Leela Row the Woman Ace of India. Last month she suffered a defeat at the hands of Miss Haji in the Singles final of the Western India Championships Tournament. At Lahore she went down to Mrs. Massy in the final. Actually she was leading by 5 games to 3 in the second set, after capturing the first at 6-2. From this winning position she lost the match, because, it seems, a linesman gave a wrong decision against her. I am suprised that an experienced player like Leela should be so upset by a wrong decision that she would throw away a Championship when it was actually in her grasp. However, she gave a chance to Mrs. Massy to carry away the title. It stands to the credit of Mrs. Massy that she had also conquered Miss Haji, the Western India Champion, in the penultimate round, though after a hard struggle. Mrs. Massy annexed the Women's Doubles title as well, assisted by Miss Haji, defeating Miss Woodbridge and Miss Cowan in the final. The winners made a very creditable recovery in the second set to pull the match out of the fire in the third.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

In addition to the above events, two events each for boys veterans and professionals were conducted. These were practically restricted to local players. Would it be possible to run the various tournaments in the country next season? I doubt very much. Apart from the Railway concessions which have been withheld by the authorities, the question of balls will play the most vital part. I am afraid the supply will be stopped altogether. Then there is the increasing danger which threatens the various parts of our country. It is indeed lucky that we have been able to revel in all kinds of sporting activities up to this time Now we must be prepared for complete stoppage of all our sporting engagements. Until such a situation arises, we must carry on as best as we can.

Bombay Spring Meeting, 4th Day

DAVISON RIDES THREE WINNERS

(From Our Correspondent).

In pretty warm weather, the fourth day of spring meeting came up for decision. The crowd was moderate, and the entertainment was not to advantage to odd-layers. Several well-supported candidates disappointed.

The day commenced with the Alexandria Handicap Div. III which was easily won by Chandrajeet. The fancied Metro finished a length behind him.

Shamsher Jung, entrusted to Sibbritt, let down the biggest following in the day in the second division of Alexandria Handicap. Sagir Dahman, capably handled by Davison, won the event by a short-head from the fast finishing Kaid Saud. The odds on favourite finished third.

In the Phoenix Park Plate Div. II Gone With The Wind scored an easy victory from Right Bet the market-choice.

Radio Man made every post a winning post in the Somerset Plate.

A neglected candidate in Scotch Mist, romped home in the Ahmednagar Plate with A. Thompson on his back and paid a fat dividend of Rs. 371.

The Maharaja of Kashmir's Sunny Dan obliged in the Dawoodbhoy Nensey Plate. Star of Baroda the firm-favourite ran far below the form.

Nuit-de-Noel won the Phoenix Park Plate Div. I in easy manner from Royal Opera and clarify. Ayesha who had a huge following filled in the fourth berth.

Jockey Evans scored a facile victory on Ginger Boy in the Lingfield Park Plate.

Davison rode Lion of Lanka to victory in the Alexandria handicap and thus earned a well-deserved treble.

Trainer B. R. Patel scored a double for the Raja of Akalkot while among the jockeys, Davison had the distinction of scoring a treble. Evans and Burn got doubles to their side while Faruq Shah and A. Thompson were associated with a winner each.

As many as 29 nominators of the double tote collected Rs. 342 each and three lucky solvers of the treble event were rewarded with Rs. 5.386 apiece.

THE ALEXANDRIA HANDICAP. Division III.—Distance 7 furlongs.
The Thakore Saheb of Dhrol's CHANDRAJEET 9/2, cd. 8/9, F. Shah 1
Mr. G.A. Jasdanwalla's METRO 9/0, cd. 8/7, Mullsingh 2
Mr Moshi Gurji Raphael's AMAL AL SHABAB 8-5 Amir Ahmad 3
Mr H H Ahmed's STAR BRILLIANT 7/12, cd. 7/5 P. Khade 4
All ran.
Won by 1 length, 1 length 3/4 length.
Time: 1 minute 38 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 77. Places Rs. 31 Rs. 19 and Rs. 27.
Favourite: Metro.
Winner trained by Syed Fatah.

THE ALEXANDRIA HANDICAP. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mrs. Justice's SAGIR DAHMAN 8-12 Davison 1
The Thakore Saheb of Lathi and Kumar Shri Harishchandrasinhji of Lathi's KAID SAOUD 8-2 Evans 2
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's SHAMSHER JUNG 8-12 Sibbritt 3
Mr Osman Chotani's PUKAR 8-0 J Raffaele 4
Not run: Maharani's Choice and Jarir.
Won by short head, 1/2 length. 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 38 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 47. Places Rs. 14. Rs. 19 and Rs. 13.
Favourite: Shamsher Jung.
Winner trained by M. Ali Askar.

THE PHOENIX PARK PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 furlongs.
The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysinhrao P. Ghatge's GONE WITH THE WIND 8/2, cd. 8/3, Burn 1
Messrs. F.W. Northmore and T.G. Essaji's RIGHT BET 9/2, Maxwell 2
H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CHITOR 8/0, Britt 3
Mr. A.J. Hoyt's MASQUE 8/0, Raffaele 4
Not run: Pompeian 8/11, Misty Island 8/7, Roopkumari 8/7.
Won by 1 1/4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 15 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 37 for win; Rs. 26, Rs. 16 and Rs. 34 for places.
Winner trained by B.R. Patel.

THE SOMERSET PLATE—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.
Mr. A. Higgins' RADIO MAN 9/4, Davison 1
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's KIRIT 8/9, Marrable 2
Mr. I.G. Gajjar's MASTER MINT 7/4, cd. 7/8, Roberts 3
Sir Alfred Butt's FORTUNE HUNTER 8/11, Sibbritt 4
Not run: Brelan 7/9.
Won by 1 length, 3 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 2 mins. 39 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 27 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 19 and Rs. 29 for places.
Winner trained by Owner.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Mrs. H. Marginson's SCOTCH MIST 7/5, Thompson 1
Mrs. Justice's KUNIGAL 7/5, cd. 7/8, Britt 2
Messrs. J.T. Lalvani and Harmony's MASKED RAIDER 8/13, Roberts 3
Shri Pashwanji Saheba of Idar's DRY SHERRY 9/4, Brace 4
Not run: Pierre 8/13 Benazir II 8/9, Rose of Baroda 8/7
Won by 4 lengths, 1/2 length 1 length.
Time: 2 mins. 9 3/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 371 for win; Rs. 60, Rs. 18 and Rs. 25 for places.
Winner trained by J.E. Malone.

THE DAWOODBHOY NENSEY PLATE—Distance 1 mile.
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's SUNNY DAN 9/7, Evans 1
Mr. A.C. Ardeshir's MISS O.K. 7/9, Raffaele 2
Mr. R.K.F. Singh's MAHBOOB 9/6, cd. 8/12, Amir Ahmed 3
The Thakore Saheb of Lathi and Mrs. D. M. Mistry's ISHTAY 7/11, cd. 8/0, Southey 4
All ran.
Won by 1 1/4 lengths, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 42 3/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 47 for win; Rs. 21, Rs. 86 and Rs. 67 for places.
Winner trained by F.W. Northmore.

THE PHOENIX PARK PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 furlongs.
The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysinhrao P. Ghatge's NUIT-DE-NOEL 8/13, T. Burn 1
H.H. Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's ROYAL OPERA 8/6, W. Sibbritt 2
Mr. A.H. Wadia's CLARIFY 8/2, J. Raffaele 3
Maharaj Kumar Khanderao Gaekwar of Baroda's AYESHA 9/4, W. Evans 4
All ran.
Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, 3 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 14 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 31 for win; Rs. 16, Rs. 28 and Rs. 33 for places.
Winner trained by B.R. Patel.

THE LINGFIELD PARK PLATE—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. H. Romer's GINGER BOY 7/13, cd. 8/0, W. Evans 1
Sir Sultan Chinoy and Mr. Harmony's HOT BUN II 8/2, L. Marrable 2
H.H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's GAY SPANIARD 9/2, E. Britt 3
H.H. the Prince of Berar's HIGHLAND SPRIG 8/11, V. Jadhav 4
Not run: Shivaji the Great 7/7.
Won by 3 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths, short head.
Time: 1 min. 39 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 39 for win; Rs. 16, Rs. 40 and Rs. 23 for places.
Winner trained by B. Dinshaw.

THE ALEXANDRIA HANDICAP (Div. I)—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. E.C.E. de Soysa's LION OF LANKA 9/7, Davison 1
The Raja of Miraj, Jnr.'s TAJ MAHAL 8/6, T. Burn 2
Mr. R.J. Sigtia's TIGER KING 8/2, A. Roberts 3
Mr. H.R. Somekh's BON AMIS 7/9, J. Raffaele 4
All ran.
Won by 3/4 length, 1/2 length, short head.
Time: 1 min. 35 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 51 for win; Rs. 17, Rs. 20 and Rs. 14 for places.
Winner trained by A. Selvaratnam

COMMUNAL CRICKET QUESTION

Sub-Committee Meets To-day At Madras

ALLAHABAD, March 14.

The sub-committee appointed by the Board of Control for Cricket in India, to consider and report about communal tournaments, will meet at Madras on March 15. Maharajkumar Sir Vizianagram, who is the Chairman of the Working Committee of the United Provinces Cricket Association, will represent United Provinces at the meeting of the sub-committee A. P.

QUAKE SHOCK IN QUETTA.

QUETTA, March 14.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity and small duration was experienced in Quetta last night at about 10-30 Door and windows rattled, but no damage occurred.—

Cripps For India's Freedom

BUT M.P.'s ARE NOT VERY HOPEFUL; PREMIER'S STATEMENT DISAPPOINTS

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, March 14.

Several M.P.'s including Mr. Vernon Bartlett, Sir Stanley Reed and Mr. Graham White are somewhat disappointed at the Premier's statement on India, though they were not prepared to condemn Cripps' mission to India, lest it should jeopardise his efforts. Messrs. Sorensen, D. N. Pritt and Gallacher were equally reticent.

UNDERGRADUATES' EFFORTS

Twenty-five Cambridge undergraduate girls and boys, including some Indians, showed their sympathy for India by sounding the views of a number of M.P.'s. Mr. George Strauss, Sir Stafford Cripps' Parliamentary Private Secretary assured them confidently, "Cripps has not abandoned his views on India. He still stands by the cause of India's freedom as he did before entering the War Cabinet. He would not let down India and her people."

FUTURE AT STAKE

Opinion is unanimous that Sir Stafford Cripps has staked his whole future in undertaking this momentous and delicate mission. If he succeeds he may find himself at 10, Downing Street, earlier than many expect.

MAHATMA AND CHURCHILL AGREE

WARDHA, March 14

"I will accept Mr. Churchill's advice and say nothing now", said Mahatma Gandhi in an interview to the Press.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, met Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon and, it is understood, discussed with him the political situation.—United Press.

INDIAN ISSUE CONCERNS U. S. A.!

NEW YORK, March 14.

India is practically the universal subject of further editorial comment in the American press. The chief points made are firstly that Sir Stafford Cripps is thought to be the only man with ability and reputation adequate for the job, secondly, the great difficulty of the problem and thirdly, the issue is not just between Britain and India but vitally concerns the United Nations while American concern is emphasised. No concrete suggestions were made for American action. Some papers hoped and believed that Sir Stafford Cripps has extensive discretionary powers.

The "New York Evening News" on Thursday said, "If Sir Stafford Cripps can bring off this Indian job he will be the most remarkable statesman of this war".—Reuter.

"India's Hour Of Liberation At Hand"

ISTANBUL, March 14.

The well-known Turkish deputy, Mr. Yaltchin, commenting in "Yeni Sabah" on the decision to send Sir Stafford Cripps to India says, "the hour of India's liberation is at hand, and it is to be hoped that an agreement will be reached, thanks to the sagacity and the good sense of Hindus and the good faith of British statesmen".—Reuter.

INDIAN STUDENTS GREET AMERICAN COMRADES

NEW DELHI, March 14.

The following message has been sent to Miss Pearl Buck, President of the East and West Organisation, New York, by the Working Committee of the All India Students' Federation, which met today at Delhi.

"Indian youth sends its warm greetings to its American comrades on the occasion of the celebration of "India-China Day" in New York. Through joint participation in this Peoples' War we shall together march forward to world freedom."—A. P.

TELEGRAMS FOR UPPER BURMA

BOMBAY: March 14.

A telegraph Notification states: "Due to imperfect communication with Mandalay since 9-55 hours yesterday, beyond Indian limits, telegrams for Upper Burma are subject to serious delay.—A. P.

CONGRESS CABINET MEETS ON TUESDAY

Steps To Strengthen Constructive Programme

WARDHA, March 14.

The Congress Working Committee which meets here on March 17, will, besides reviewing the political situation, discuss steps to be taken to strengthen the constructive programme of the Congress, and to organise help in an emergency, including the distribution of food to the needy, stated Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who arrived here last night, in an interview.

The Committee will also consider reports from various provinces, regarding the formation of volunteer brigades and advise Provincial Congress Committees on measures to ensure better functioning of the organisations.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is addressing on Monday a meeting of Congress workers in Nagpur Province.—A. P.

JAWAHARLAL FOR WARDHA

ALLAHABAD, March 14.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left for Wardha this morning in connection with the Congress Working Committee meeting there.—A P.

ORDER ON MR. T. K. PATEL WITHDRAWN.

AHMEDABAD, March 14.

The Government of Bombay have withdrawn the order passed under the Defence of India Rules against Mr. Thakorbhai Khandas Patel, President of the Surat District Kisan Sabha, interning him within the limits of the Surat District and prohibiting him from participating in agrarian, labour, political and communist activities.—A. P.

(Continued from col. 4)

Pakistan? Will they be suppressed as barbarians?" How remote are these questions from the incident of the Dawn having reproduced this article; yet my answer to Mr. Gandhi is and I have repreatedly said it in my public utterances, that in Pakistan the Hindus and other communities following different faiths and belonging to different creeds will be treated in the first instance on the basis of equality of manhood. Islam enjoins us to treat our fellow men as equals and, further, that the Hindus and other communities in Pakistan will be treated with justice and fair play, nay with generosity. That is the view of every responsible Mussalman, and what is more, that it is so enjoined upon us by the highest authority—the Quran and the Prophet.

For Mr. Gandhi, the champion of truth and liberty of speech, to pick up this incident and to imagine as he does, to quote his own words that "the policy adopted in this paper must lead to the promotion of bitterness and strife between the two communities," is really killing a fly with a wheel. I would like Mr. Gandhi to study more carefully the Hindu papers and the organised Hindu press which misrepresent and vilify not only me but the Muslim League and the Mussalmans daily.—United Press.

Jinnah's Reply To Mahatma

Hindus In Pakistan Will Be Treated On Basis Of Equality Of Manhood

NEW DELHI, March 14.

The following is the full text of Mr. Jinnah's statement:—

My attention has been drawn to an article written by Mr. Gandhi in the issue of "Harijan" dated the 8th of March and reproduced in the press and broadcast throughout the country the following day under the caption "An Appeal to Qaide Azam."

I would not have entered into any controversy, but for an express appeal to me by Mr. Gandhi and secondly for the fact that his article is calculated to poison the Hindu mind against the Muslim League and myself.

In the first instance Mr. Gandhi has taken out only few sentences from the entire article on which basis he has chosen to comment. The original article, I believe, was written by a Hindu and published in the "Sunday Observer" of Madras, which is a paper edited and managed by the non-Brahmins and is their organ in Southern India. The article in question was a comment on Mr. Gandhi's recent convocation address at Benares regarding certain observations he made, emphasising the "catholicity as the heritage of Hinduism." Of course the language is not as precise and polished as Mr. Gandhi is capable of writing, but the reproduction of only a passage torn from its context is misleading. Any intelligent man can understand that the writer does not mean to attask the Hindu religion or Hindu faith as such, but a system and the existing construction of the Hindu society, which are allowed to pass off as having the sanction of the Hindu religion. The writer deprecates and condemns such a social order and the tyranny of the caste system.

AMBEDKAR SUPPORTS IT.

Reading the whole article, therefore, it is quite clear that the writer is condemning the social system and the usages and customs that have crept in the Hindu society which Mr. Gandhi himself has done very often and in no unmistakable terms. Of course I would not venture to define Hinduism in the sense of Hindu faith and religion. Mr. Gandhi is in a better position to do so. But I do maintain that the article is certainly not an attack on the Hindu faith and Hindu religion. Similarly, Dr. Ambedkar issued a statement on the 25th February 1942 which runs as follows: "The Congress cannot expect any sane person who knows anything about the conditions in India to agree to the Government of the country being placed in the hands of the Hindu majority, simply because it is a majority. The Congress chooses to forget that Hinduism is a political ideology of the same character as the Fascist or Nazi ideology and is thoroughly anti-democratic. If Hinduism is let loose—which is what Hindu majority means—it will prove a menace to the growth of others who are outside Hinduism and are opposed to Hinduism. This is not the point of view of Muslims alone. It is also the point of view of the Depressed Classes and also of the Non-Brahmins." This statement was printed and broadcast through all the Hindu and British edited papers. But none of them has been taken to task by Mr. Gandhi yet as far as I know.

ASSURANCE TO HINDUS IN PAKISTAN.

Mr. Gandhi having reproduced only certain passages which he considered material, out of the entire context of the article puublished by "The Dawn", has used it to have a fling at Pakistan and makes an unwarranted attack; for he says: "What will be the state of Hindus under

(Continusd in col. 2).

"Nerves"
Through
Unbeatable
Spirit!
Unbeatable for fine flavour unbeatable for rich aroma unbeatable for delightful tang is R.A.F. Brandy. As good as genuine French Brandy, yet not in the least "expensive." Recommended by doctors for its therapeutic properties Preferred by connoisseurs for the glorious satisfaction it gives.
Prices:
Litres Rs. 8 -4
Large Quarts Rs. 7 -6
Small Quarts Rs. 5-12
Flasks Rs. 3-12
Small Flasks Rs. 2 -6
R.A.F.
Brandy
SHAH & CO., Leading Wine & Provision Merchants,
Sitaram Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

All Over A Press Report

Stormy Proceedings In Bengal Assembly

CALCUTTA, March 14.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Mr. Nalinakshy Sanyal raised a point of order in connection with the privilege of the House with reference to a report published in the "Statesman" regarding Friday's afternoon sitting of the House.

Dr. Sanyal contended that in view of the misrepresentation of facts done by the paper it be called upon to justify its conduct.

The Hon Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Minister, speaking referred to the report and said that there was a party known as the Forward Bloc outside the House, and his party had no connection with this Forward Bloc. He owed allegiance to his leader Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose who urged that foreign aggression must be resisted.

The Premier in the course of his speech said that before taking any action against the paper, it should be called upon to explain its points.

The Deputy Speaker after consulting the leaders of different Parties said that he would give his decision later.

Mr. Sanyal raised another point of order regarding a report purporting to contain a resolution to be moved by Mr. A. R. Siddiqui which was published in the "Statesman" as 'Associated Press' message which was not in the knowledge of the Speaker. As, according to Rule, no resolution which is not in the knowledge of the Speaker should be published, Dr. Sanyal wanted the Chair to ask the explanation of these three parties—Mr. Siddiqui, the "Statesman" and the "Associated Press".—United Press.

Muslim National Guard Week

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Salar-e-Suba, Bombay Provincial Musiim Guards, writes:—

It has been decided to observe "Muslim National Guard" Week from 16th March to 22nd March, by streams of propaganda through the columns of dailies and weeklies and by holding street-corners meetings in all Muslim localities of Bombay.

The work of recruitment is carried on in the office of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. and at the head-quarters, Muslim National Guards, Madina Building, Palton Road, opposite Crawford Market between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. daily, and E Ward District Muslim League Office, Nagpada, between 10 a.m. and 10 p.m.

Car Drivers Union

The Secretary of the Bombay City and Suburban Motor-car Drivers' Union writes:—

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has informed the Unions that it supports the stand taken by the Union with regard to Ordinance No. 5 of 1942.

Those members of the Union who wish to renew their driving licences may deposit their license, application for renewal and license fee in the Union Office when the Union will arrange for license renewal.

The Unions are glad to note that the Government of Bombay has responded sympathetically to the representations made by the two unions and it has now desisted from taking the signatures of motor-drivers on the yellow forms regarding Ordinance No. 5 of 1942.

ENTIRE TRAFFIC CLEARED

Several Special Trains Arranged

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The G.I.P. Rly. has issued the following note:

The bookings yesterday upto last midnight for the 24 hours were in the North-East direction 6,155 passengers and in the South-East 9,357, the total being 15,512.

Six specials were run to Poona, one special to Jhansi and another to Manmad. After midnight not a single passenger remained behind at Victoria Terminus station. The entire traffic was cleared.

In addition to the usual specials to Poona an extra III class special will also run to Jhansi leaving Bombay at 7-15 p.m. today.

The public should note the following slightly altered arrangements for booking of tickets which have been made.

North-East passengers will be booked from the Upper Class Booking Office instead of from the Cabin in the concourse on the Main Station building. This Cabin has now been removed to the Suburban Station in front of Wheelers' Bookstall and will be open for the booking of Poona passengers including advance booking.

PASSENGERS CLEARED FROM V.T.

The G.I.P. Ry., authorities write:—The bookings on Friday upto midnight, for the 24 hours were in the north-east direction 6,155 passengers and in the south-east 9,357, the total being 15,512. Six specials were run to Poona, one special to Jhansi and another to Manmad. After midnight not a single passenger remained behind at Victoria Terminus Station. The entire traffic was cleared. In addition to the usual specials to Poona an extra III Class special will also run to Jhansi leaving Bombay at 19-15 hours today.

The public should note the following slightly altered arrangements for booking of tickets which have been made.—North-east passengers will be booked from the Upper Class Booking Office instead of from the Cabin in the concourse on the Main Station building. This Cabin has now been removed to the Suburban Station in front of Wheelers' Bookstall and will be open for the booking of Poona passengers including advance booking.

BENGAL CABINET

CALCUTTA, Mar. 14.

It is understood, a proposal further to expand the Bengal Cabinet with an addition of two Ministers is under consideration.

SUBBAROYAN'S TRIBUTE TO BOMBAY

'Ranji' Trophy Contains Germs For International Contest

MADRAS, March 14.

"Bombay certainly is at the top of Indian cricket to-day as is shown by their winning the Rohinton Baria and the Ranji trophies," said Dr. P. Subbarayan, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, interviewed by the Associated Press on the conclusion of the Ranji Trophy final.

"I am sure we can build up quite a strong side when this blood-bath is over and normal conditions prevail I am strongly of the view that the Ranji Trophy alone can produce the cricketers we want for an international contest. It leads to the cementing of good feeling among our cricketers as there is no distinction of caste or creed in this contest. I congratulate Merchant and his men for the victory they have achieved. Maharashtra after their two consecutive victories in the Ranji trophy have had to rest this year."

MADRAS RACES

Babakhan's Treble

MADRAS: March 14.

1st Race: MOSCOW PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 5 furlongs: Lucky Lad 9/4, Aga Khan 1; Mansur Al Arab 8/8, Jabbar Najim 2; Tharwath Naqid 8/12, Fitzgerald 3; Mahrus Al Iraq 7/9, Fazal Rahman 4.

Tote paid Rs. 30 for win; Rs. 18 and Rs. 32 for places.

2nd Race: MOSCOW PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 5 furlongs: Maadikarb 8/13, Baba Khan 1; Mars 8/7, H. Black 2; Jaw-al-Iraq 9/4, Jabbar 3; Salim-al-Iraq 7/13 Fazal Rahman 4.

Tote paid Rs. 32 for win; Rs. 12, Rs. 16 and Rs. 16 for places.

3rd Race: CARLISLE PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs: Night Or Day 9/0, Fitzgerald 1; Sir Amos 8/13, J. O'Neale 2; Lippia Two 7/7, H. Black 3; Quite True 9/4, Abdul Sattar 4.

Tote paid Rs. 76 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 16 and Rs. 22 for places.

4th Race: RENALA PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs: Baltoi 9/4, Baba Khan 1; Catalan 9/3, J. O'Neale 2; Cora Wall 8/5, M. O'Neale 3; Cockade 8/10, Hardinge 4.

Tote paid Rs. 20 for win; Rs. 14 and Rs. 16 for places.

5th Race: ELLORA PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs: Legion II 9/4, Baba Khan 1; Sayid Beg 7/7, Netto 2; Lala 8/4, M. O'neale 3; Adwan-al-Muluk 8/5, A. Clarke 4.

Tote paid Rs. 38 for win; Rs. 18, Rs. 74 and Rs. 26 for places.

6th Race: PACIFIC PLATE—Distance 1 mile: Gallant Boy 9/4 Abdul Sattar 1; Saglawi Mahmud 8/11, Maurice 2; Jassir 8/11, Baba Khan 3; Mahmood Beg 8/1, West, 4.

Tote paid Rs. 82 for win; Rs. 22 and Rs. 26 and Rs. 18 for places.

7th Race: THE ATLANTIC PLATE—Distance 1 mile: Lambeth Walk 7/8, H. Black 1; Gaul 8/10, J. O'Neale 2; Autoland 8/11, Elliot 3; Remember 8/2, M. O'neale 4.

Tote paid Rs. 32 for win; Rs. 14 and Rs. 18 for places.—A. P.

The President, Reception Committee, Muni Samaj, Chanda, writes:—

"The first session of the Maharashtra Muni Samaj Provincial Conference will be held on the 4th, 5th and 6th of April, 1942, at Chanda, C. P., and the President-elect will be Yogiraj Munishwar Pandit Sheokumar Shastri of Gorakhpur.

There will be lectures on the above subjects and debates where complete instructions on health and its relations with Yoga will be imparted.

The Chanda Muni Samaj has volunteered to make arrangements for the lodging and boarding of those coming from outside."

Death Of George Bunyan

Mr. George Bunyan, B.A., L.L.B., died of heart failure at Mhow on Monday last. Known on the screen as "Fatty Prasad," he was a popular and versatile character actor, his last appearance being as the judge in the Bombay Talkies' picture 'Anjan'.

CINEMA

Sarojini as Mumtaz Mahal in 'Taj Mahal' at Minerva.

"HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY"

Rated Best Picture Of The Year

The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences has selected 20th Century-Fox' "How Green Was My Valley" as the best picture produced in 1941.

Five other important awards were also given 'How Green Was My Valley' making a total of six as under:—

(1) As the outstanding picture of the year.

(2) Best direction by John Ford.

(3) Best supporting role performance by Donald Crisp.

(4) Finest achievement in Art Direction.

(5 Best Cinematography.

(6) Best Interior Decoration.

20th Century-Fox won an additional award for the best colour photography on "Blood And Sand."

Director Of 'Bharat Milap' Honoured At Ahmedabad

On Tuesday last a big tea party was arranged at Regal Talkies of Ahmedabad in honour of Director Mr. Vijay Bhatt and Mr. Kanu Desai. An address of appreciation was presented to Mr. Vijay Bhatt for his splendid service to the cause of art, culture and religion of India. Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the Speaker of Legislative Assembly of Bombay was in the chair and he paid a warm tribute to Mr. Vijay Bhatt and Mr. Kanu Desai for the creation of such a devotional master-piece.

National's "Kasauti" At Broadway

This week in Broadway there is a film first run to Bombay North. It is National's 'Kasauti' starring Rose with Prahlad, Veena Kumari, Sunalini and Satish. Directed by R. Thakur "Kasauti" narrated the unusual story of the sacrifice of a mother for the happiness of her son.

Darling Of The Screen As Modern Cinderella

Nalini Jaywant who rose to stardom overnight and has since won countless fans is shortly coming to the screen in National's 'Nirdosh' (Hindi and Marathi) Nalini plays the role, peculiarly suiting her, of an innocent motherless girl who goes into the woods in search of relief from drudgery at home. Singing and dancing, she comes across her dream-lover.

Nalini's well-known talents for music and dancing has been well exploited by the producers and she is supported by a talented team of artistes Direction is by Virendra Desai.

"Christ" In Konkani at Opera House & Alexandra

"The Life of Christ" a religious drama in Konkani depicting, in spectacular scenes. The birth, Passion and Death of the Saviour of the Christian faith will be shown at 9-30 a.m. and 11 a.m. at the Opera House and 10-30 a.m at the Alexandra Cinema.

"Real Glory" At Lamington

On Sunday morning at 10 a.m "The Real Glory" Samuel Goldwyn's thrilling adventure-romance laid in the Philippines and starring Gary Cooper with David Niven will be shown at reduced admission prices.

Chitra Forges Ahead

Wadia Studios are experiencing a pleasant excitement with the shooting of 'Between You and Me', briskly going ahead. A story of a woman's ultimate triumph over a man, who one time lost his way is 'Between You and Me' Motilal is to act in this Dewan Charan story.

Why buy so many medicines when one will do?

FEVERS	CHOLERA	ACHES
POISONS	PLAGUE	PAINS
EPIDEMICS	TYPHOID	INFECTIONS
ACCIDENTS	MALARIA	INFLAMMATIONS
COLIC	COLDS	FLATULANCE
CHOLERA	COUGHS	NAUSEA
DIARRHOEA	SORETHROAT	ACIDITY
INDIGESTION	INFLUENZA	DYSPEPSIA
BOILS	HEADACHE	HURTS
ULCERS	STOMACHACHE	CUTS
ECZEMA	TOOTHACHE	STINGS
RINGWORM	EARACHE	BITES

This small phial in your pocket, in your home, in travel, in pilgrimage, in work and in play will save your health, money and a thousand worries.

AMRITDHARA

WILL ROOSEVELT VETO FARM LEGISLATION?

Dull Tone Of New York Market

Bombay, March 14

On Friday, the New York cotton market was narrowly irregular. Mill price-fixing and local and New Orleans support encountered further hedging against Commodity Credit Corporation purchases, but activity was restrained by the possibility that President Roosevelt may veto farm legislation restricting Government selling under parity. The market closed steady.

The market opened quietly steady 1 point up at 18.70. Owing to fears of veto of the farm legislation by President Roosevelt, the market kept unsteady and the rate declined 4 points to 18.65. This was the lowest level recorded for the day. At this stage some trade demand came in with the price recovering to 18.71+02. This was the highest level recorded for the day. Prices moved narrowly and the rate for July settlement closed at a loss of 1 point at 18.68. Other forward positions were 1 point higher to 2 points lower. The spot rate was quoted at a rise of 2 points at 20.24.

CHICAGO MARKET

Chicago grains reacted on profit-taking attracted by Thursday's sharp upturn on revival of talk of a Presidential veto on the Farm Bill. However, the decline was tempered by renewed milling and flour trade support for wheat which closed steady.

WALL STREET

Wall Street sentiment was aided by a better showing by the United Nations in Southwest Pacific. Steel, motors and selected shares maintained their upward tendency and the market recovered further with gains up to two dollars well distributed. Reinstatement of commitments was again based on the market's discounting bearish tax prospects. The market closed irregularly higher. U S. Steels closed 1/2 dollar higher at 50.

PRIVATE CABLES :—

New York July highest (1-25 p.m.) ..... 18.71+02

New York July lowest (10-28 a.m.) ..... 18.65—04

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends :—

New York : Some trade and scattered buying absorbed by hedge selling. Market steady

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 13

March	18.48
May	18.58
July	18.68
Middling Spot	20.24

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 13

March	18.53
May	18.62
July	18.74
Middling Spot	19.23

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL

New York, March 13

March	18.47
May	18.57
July	18.66

LONDON SILVER

London, March 13

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD

London, March 13

Gold Bars Fine per oz £8-8-0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 13

T T London on :—

New York sellers 4.02 1/2 buyers 4.03 1/2
Madrid official 40.5 voluntary rate 46.55
Montreal sellers 4.45 buyers 4.47
Zurich sellers 17.3 buyers 17.4
Stockholm sellers 16.85 buyers 16.95

LONDON SEEDS

London, March 13

Rozario Santa Fe Mar/Apl quoted	22/1 1/2
Barletta Russo	22/3
Australian Wheat	27/6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES

London, March 13

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£86
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£101
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£82 15/16
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£106 1/4
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£105 11/16
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£116 1/8
Victory bonds 4 per cent 1960/90	£113 1/4
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£4 11/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg)	£46
National Bank of India	£20 1/2

METAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 14

Copper sheets lb. 21 Rs. 125 28 123 35 121 42 120 49-56 116

Brass sheets Flag Brand lb. 20-21 Rs. 110 24 105 28 105 35 94 42 93 49-56 92

Spelter 'P.H.' Rs. 74 Rosita Rs. 73 Country make Rs. 59; Piglead 'B.M.' Refined Rs. 32/8 per cwt.

Tin Ingot Penang Rs. 81 per qr

SETTLEMENT RATES

Copper sheets Ashad Rs. 122/8

Market tone :—Steady.

BOMBAY SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, March 14

Fine White Java sugar per cwt :—

Ready from Bonds Rs. 17-0-0

Indian :—

Small grain Rs. 17-12-0 to 18-4-0

Large grain Rs. 18-4-0 to 19-2-0

Buland Rs. 19-4-0

Chinai Leesa Rs. 31-0-0

Bombay Group May delivery Rs. 14-0-0 per Bengal maund.

BOMBAY PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, March 14

The Bombay Produce and Seeds market was steadier to-day owing to expectation for an increase in buying limits Prices closed as follows :—

Wheat May	Rs.	7 10 3
Linseed		9 1 3
Groundnuts		41 10 6
Castorseeds		41 14 0
Cottonseeds		24 14 0

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 14

Yarn No. 6 1/2s. April 213 June 212
Yarn No 10 1/2s. April 233 June 232
Yarn No 20 1/2s April 309 June 302
Yarn No. 40s. April 525 June 520

Quotations for 6 1/2s, 10 1/2s and 40s are nominal.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 14

Despite a precipitous decline of the last two days and a better technical position, the local cotton market did not evince any better tendency to-day. Business was restricted and there was no inclination to add to the commitments.

The rate for Broach A/M opened to-day at Rs. 171 and after a slight rise to Rs. 173, the market declined to Rs 170-12. The market was easy and closed as follows :—

BROACH April/May	Rs.	168	12 0
BROACH July/August		186	4 0
OOMRA March		123	0 0
OOMRA May		137	8 0
OOMRA July		147	8 0
BENGAL March		121	8 0
BENGAL May		127	8 0
BENGAL July		129	0 0

COTTON PARITY

Bombay, March 13

Broach April/May below New York May 1,203 cent points at 331

Broach July/August below New York July 1,147 cent points at 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

Broach April/May highest 171 3/4 lowest 168 1/2 closing 170 1/4

Broach July/August highest 190 lowest 185 3/4 closing 187 1/4

Oomra March highest 130 1/2 lowest 127 closing 130 1/2

Oomra May highest 140 lowest 137 closing 139 1/2

Oomra July highest 149 lowest 145 closing 149

Bengal March highest 123 lowest 122 closing 122

Bengal May highest 130 lowest 127 closing 129

Bengal July highest 136 lowest 135 closing 136

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 14

LONDON :—

Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 9/32 2 months

Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 5/16 Three months.

Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 5/16 Four months

B C. RATES :—

T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16

Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32. D D 1/5 31/32

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32; D D 1/6 5/32

NEW YORK :—

Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4; D D Rs 332 3/4

Banks buying T T Rs 329 1/2; D D Rs 326 1/2

MONTREAL :—

Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2; D D Rs 302 1/2

Banks buying T T Rs. 297 1/4; D D Rs 293 3/4

BERNE :—

Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4; D D nil

Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil

STOCKHOLM :—

Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123

Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128

MEXICO :—

Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs. 66.27

Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs 62.04

LISBON :—

Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nominal; D D Esc 7.35 nominal

Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55

AUSTRALIA :—

Banks selling T T 1/10 3/8; D D 1/10 3/8

Banks buying T T nil; D D 1/11 3/8

Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Quiet

Gold £8-8-0 Ready

New York Silver 35 1/8

London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 1/2 Forward

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money :—Call 1/4 per cent.

1 to 2 months 1/2 per cent

3 to 5 months 3/4 per cent

9 months 1 per cent

Tone :—Easy

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 14

The market ruled steady to-day. Tata Deferreds ruled around 1045 while Tata Ordinaries were steady around 203 Bombay Dyeings continued to be quoted at 1040. Indian Irons stood at 21-6. Bengal Steels were better off at 13-2.

Tata Ordinary 203; Tata Deferred 1045; Indian Iron 21/6; Steel Corpn of Bengal 13/2; Bombay Dyeing 1040; Central India 316/14; Century 347/8; Gokak 220; Kohinoor 417/8; Simplex 147; Andhra Valley 1450; Tata Hydro 154/6; Tata Power 1280; Associated Cement 150; Belapur 217/8. Bombay Burma (old) 190.

London Stock Exchange

LONDON, March 13.

The Stock Exchange was extremely quiet with operators cautious in the absence of buying incentive, but the undertone was steady, Gilt-edged was unchanged to shade easier.

Oils were quietly irregular. Industrials were steady apart from the continued easiness of building shares and firmness of some breweries, especially Guinness, also Rolls Royce.

Kaffirs were inclined to dullness, while Mawchi mines receded a shilling to 8 shillings on the passing of the final dividend, which last year was 70 per cent Wall Street was irregular.—Reuter

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 14

The bullion market was quiet but steady. Silver Chaitra after opening at Rs. 83 and after moving down to Rs. 82 recovered to Rs. 84. Gold Chaitra was quoted Rs. 54. It seems now that spot demand in silver has slackened owing to higher prices

Prices at 1-30 p.m. were as follows :

Silver Ready	Rs.	88	0 0
Silver Chaitra		83	8 0
Gold Ready		55	8 0
Gold Chaitra		54	0 0
Sovereign		40	12 0

Latest Commercial

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON

JULY

New York : March 14.

Previous closing	18.68
To-day's opening	18.72
Difference	+4
To-day's closing	not received

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York : March 14.

Following are the New York opening ranges :

March (18.48/48) unquoted
May (18.62/62) 18.61/60
July (18.70/70) 18.72/71

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London : March 13.

SEEDS

Castorseeds March/April (£20 5/8 sellers) closed

Linseed Bombay/Calcutta March/April (£20 nominal) closed

Linseed La Plata March/April unquoted

Groundnut Coromandal Coast March/April (East Coast India shipment not quoted: £19 7/8 West Coast India shipment) closed

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) closed

Lead (£25) closed

Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES.

T T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York : March 14.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London : March 14.

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers

To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.

To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers

LONDON BULLION.

London : March 14.

London Gold (£8/8/0) closed

LONDON SILVER

London : March 14.

Spot closed

Forward closed

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1 6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers; 1 5 31/32 buyers

New York on Bombay (30 36) 30 36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent

4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent

6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London : March 14.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York : March 14.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices are as follows :—

General Motors (dol 33 1/8) dol 33 5/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 25 3/4) dol 26 1/2

United States Steel Common (dol 50 1/4) dol 50

United States Steel Preference (dol 112 3/4) unquoted.

SHIPPING NEWS.

IMPORTS

Bombay, March 14

6700 pcs and bdls Eng. scantlings; 9878 pcs and bdls teakwood; 65 pkgs dry aniline dyes; 84 cases medicines; 412 cases milkfood; 10395 bags copra; 31 pkgs apricots; 3225 bls raw cotton; 250 bls senna leaves; 164 bales cotton yarn; 611 cases cone yarn; 60 pkgs kishmish; 33 bags wall nuts; 40 bags attari; 557 bags gum; 30 bags skins; 228 bags dry dates 500 baskets zahdi dates; 61 pkgs sheep skins; 513 pkgs motor lorry tyres; 398 bags roots; 189 bags poppyseed; 65 bags dry fish; 62 bags prawn manure; 360 bgs dry prawns; 107 thellis fish manure; 250 bundles tobacco.

EXPORTS

Bombay, March 14

11 bales ctn pcegoods Textile Export Ltd; 362 bales ctn pcegoods G N Musry; 25 bs ctn pcegoods Jeena and Co; 2346 bags linseed Ralli Bros Ltd; 115 bales ctn pcegoods Hiralal Ltd; 34 bales ctn pcegoods S Mohanlal and Co; 37 bales ctn pcegoods Tulsidas Khimji; 175 bales ctn yarn Pabney and Sons Ltd; 57 bales d/s goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 38 bales ctn pcegoods D Abraham and Sons; 111 bales ctn pcegoods N M Bros and Co; 50 bales ctn pcegoods M H Najar; 17 bales ctn pcegoods M Gulabdas and Co; 177 bales dry ginger Produce Dealers Ltd; 1333 bags gr nut kernels The East Asiatic Co (India); 250 bales ctn waste clean Barot Bros and Co; 25 pkgs ctn pcegoods Patel Bros; 6519 bags linseeds The Oil Seeds Trading Co Ltd; 4666 bags gr nut kernels The Oil Seeds Trading Co Ltd; 1333 bags gr nut seeds M Bhuta and Co; 56 bags fish maws R Dhanji and Co; 1400 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons Ltd; 1200 bales raw cotton Kotak and Co; 25 bales raw wool A Phiroj and Co; 250 bales cotton waste clean Barot Bros and Co; 73 bales cotton pcegoods Naraindas Kubchand; 100 bales cotton grey yarn C Kasturchand; 250 bales senna leaves Volkart Bros; 30 bales ctn pcegoods Hariram Khiaram; 4520 bales cotton waste clean Champaklal and Co; 15 bales cotton pcegoods Charles G Gazal.

AIM AT DYNAMIC NATIONALISM

Progressive Muslims' Plea For Totality Of Outlook Of All Communities

LUCKNOW, March 13.

A meeting of the Progressive Independent Muslims to-day advised the Muslims not to look upon a temporary settlement between different communities for their growth, development and regeneration but to work for a dynamic and united nationalism as a positive ideal and to throw their weight on the side of progressive militant nationalist movement which stood for the emancipation of Indian peoples from slavery and exploitation.

The meeting also appointed a committee with Mr Ansar Harvani as president and Mr S M Jaffar as general secretary to carry on intensive propaganda among the Muslims.—A P.

3RD WEEK

The PICTURE that has caught the FANCY of BOMBAY

Apna-Ghar

Starring
SHANTA APTE
CHANDRAMOHAN

Director
DEBAKI BOSE

KRISHNA.

TALKIES. Dubash Theatre.

4 Shows Today

HINDI—3, 6 and 9 p.m.
MARATHI—9 p.m.

RELIGION WEDDED TO ART

GOSWAMI SHRI GANESH DATTJI, Secretary, Punjab Sanatan Sabha, writes:—

"After persuasion from H. H. of Dholpur and Sheth Shri Birlaji, I saw Prakash's "Bharat Milap" at Lahore and found myself moving with our ancient days of culture, art and religion. I proudly say that "Bharat Milap" is nothing but a monument of our civilization"

PRAKASH PICTURES' Movie Marvel

BHARAT MILAP

(HINDI)

BHARAT BHET

(MARATHI)

7th WEEK

Daily 2-30 (Hindi), 5-45 (Marathi), & 8-45 (Hindi) Sat. & Sun.

MORNING SHOW 11-15 (MARATHI)

MAJESTIC

An Evergreen Release

FREE

Send -/4/- stamps to first get the miraculously effective medicines of any Sexual Disorder free for trial to get fully convinced of their action before spending and avoid deception as at other places. For secret details send -/2/- stamps for the book "Sexual Guide" (110 pages).

KAVIRAJ KHAZAN CHAND B.A., Chamberlain Road, Lahore. Phone 4848.

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

By D. G. VYAS

Art Implicit In Culture

LOVE FOR BEAUTY IMPLICIT IN CULTURE—ANCIENT INDIA'S LOVE FOR BEAUTY—ART SHOULD BE VITAL INTEREST OF LIFE—ART AND CULTURE TO-DAY—CULTURAL SYNTHESIS AS BASIS OF UNITY—LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI'S FAITH IN MUSIC—SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC HONOURS MUSICIAN—CHINA'S INTEREST IN DRAMA—MR. DWIVEDI'S ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL PLAY.

The problem of the vital link that exists between art and culture is either poorly appreciated or perfunctorily approached by some of the culture-architects who explore different avenues in search of a formula for the synthesis of culture. Mr. John Spiers has, in his article on "What is Culture" which appeared in the "Mysindia" of February 14, attempted to elucidate the connection between art and culture. He says, "art is the blossoming of culture" and defines it as an all-pervading force of life. Rightly speaking, cultured life should assimilate art to its maximum capacity.

BEAUTY IN LIFE

Yearning for beauty is a normal manifestation of cultured life. It is not satisfied merely by the acquisition of a painting or sculpture or by the occasional attendance at a dance-recital or musical concert, but impels the aspirant to realise beauty in almost every aspect and activity of his life. Mr. Spiers, therefore, makes no exaggeration when he asserts that "art covers the whole of life". Life-cultured should be life-artistic.

Art is a superfine product of culture. The concept of culture implies refinement and discipline of all the human instincts. The aesthetic instinct in its refined state manifests itself in love for beauty and acts as a stimulus to the production of art. Truly cultured life is, thus, highly productive of art.

Mr. Spiers discusses his concept of beauty, which he says is hard to explain, because it is rare in India—a remark which cannot apply to India of the ancient times. Delight, which springs from perception of beauty, enlivens, elevates and ennobles life—a principle which is the basis of Indian aesthetics. To be strong and stable in its effect such delight should impinge on the soul repeatedly, if not continuously. It should be clear from this that art, which is the mainspring of beauty, was a dominant force of ancient Indian life.

ART—A NECESSITY

India had correctly estimated the enormous possibilities of life to assimilate art and had implanted the same in it through a variety of mediums. Her conception of art was not restricted, but embraced life in its full length and depth. It was art which had elevated Indian culture to the peak of human civilisation. It was Indian culture in the highest stage of evolution which had prompted the emergence of art-monumental.

India's bid for "art in life" was not sanctioned by any legislative measure like a five years' plan. The process of integration was automatic and not stimulated by any elaborate scheme or deliberate efforts. Life and art flew in a homogeneous stream. The monumental works of art were created to supply the practical needs and not to flatter the vanity of their patrons or to display the technical skill of their producers.

Exhibitory motivation of art was unknown to India. The monuments like Kailas, Ajanta-Frescoes, Taj Mahal and such others came into existence as the positive requirements of life and not merely as exhibits or artistic accidents. They were not the products of the frantic efforts on the part of the artists to create something striking or sensational which can attract the attention of the tourists from America and Europe. Art had attained super-eminence because it was the essence and not excrescence of life. It was, in the words of Mr. Spiers, "culture in evolution"—more than that, culture in afflorescence.

ARTIFICIAL CULTURE

Modern India has hardly produced any monument which can pass as a symbol of her culture—and does not appear to be in earnest to reintegrate art in culture. The picture of artificial culture drawn by Mr. Spiers in the words such as "there are those who believe that to decorate their rooms with objects d'art and to talk perpetually about art, books and scholarship is an indication that they are cultured" depicts to some extent, the actual state of culture in India.

Sardonic or even superficial interest in art evinced by those who consider themselves to be its patrons is not a sign of true culture

"ABHISARIKA" by Shri Gopinathji, G. D. Art.

The aristocrats and the cultured—the elite—who dally with art by endeavouring to clamp it on the surface of life expose it to the danger of decadence and also expose life to the ill-effects of pseudo-culture. Art should be a vital interest of life and not a decoration or superficiality.

GROTESQUE NOTIONS

Exploitation of art as an intellectual exercise or pedantic expatiation on the varied aspects of art and culture by the intellectuals is considered as a contribution to art in the age of the academic education, but it is not calculated to bring art in proximity to the life of the people. Intellectual excesses and aesthetic emaciation are the factors which militate against the balanced growth of culture.

The aristocracy that claims itself to be the arbiter elegantiarum generally looks upon art as a means of delectation. If appears to hold grotesque notions about beauty and its place in the concept of culture. Beauty is not merely a physical acquisition, nor is it synonymous with artificiality, frivolity and snobbery—the characteristics of the psuedo-culture of the modern age. Keen art—consciousness generates in man yearning for realisation of beauty, which is its turn imparts refinement, delicacy and grace to his manners, speech and other activities of life and developes in him the vision to perceive beauty in simplicity and even in apparent crudity.

Culture as a philosophy of life transcends the racial, linguistic and communal distinctions and divergences. It is not a conglomeration of inconsonant and incoherent influences or procrustean adaptation of life to a standard pattern, but it is an evolutionary and synthetic process and embraces art as one of its essentials. Art decays when divorced from culture. Culture gets sterile when it rejects are

CULTURAL UNITY

The final phase of the synthesis of Indian culture was opportunely touched by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer in his convocation address to the Osmania University on February 28, when he said "The Mughal period is the finest exemplification of the conscious assimilation of the Hindu and Saracenic thought and art form. The Hindustani and Urdu languages are as conspicuous instances as the Taj and Fatehpur Sikri." He, thus, reminded the universities to teach the students the cultural and not merely the political aspect of history.

Sir Ramaswami Iyer appears to be one of the scholars who deprecate the anti-national propaganda of the communalists and advocate reconstruction of the structure of communal unity on the sound basis of are and culture. He clarified his view-point when he added "in the realms of science, art and literature there have been and should be no mutually exclusive compartments and the process of osmosis, of adaptation and assimilation has been going on with mutual advantage and mutual benefit throughout." The universities, being cosmopolitan, are in the best position to inculcate in the mind of the students the spirit of the cultural traditions of the country and to equip them with the strength to counteract the tendencies of the communalists to disrupt the integrity of Indian culture.

THE WORLD OF MUSIC

Leopold Stokowski—the great musician—esteems music as a potent instrument to promote better understanding between nations and has pinned his hopes upon the youth to realise his dream. Stokowski's claim will not appear to be fantastic if one imagines humanity to have been trained to appreciate beauty and to abhor brutality.

Mutual admiration, which the fine arts are capable of evoking, is a panacea for the evil forces which culminate into war. It can develop into a world-force only when humanity fully realises the function of arts to humanise and spiritualise civilisation. Love for beauty will then replace lust for land, money and power. Art will replace artillery.

Professor Deodhar's School of Indian Music displayed a truly artistic spirit in presenting an address to Mr. Bhismilah Khan—the well known Sanai player and his party on February 28. The music-world of India has appraised the values of the traditional string-instruments and has assigned to them their legitimate place in music; but is deplorably oblivious to the problem of the wind-instruments.

The Sanai is a wind-instrument of the classical type. Khansaheb has brought it out of the oblivion, acquired mastery over it, rendered the complex Indian "gayaki" through it and has created a place for it in the concert-hall. The address presented to him was a token of appreciation, by a music-institution, of the valuable services rendered by him to Indian music. Khansaheb's reply to it was in an artistic form—in the form of a Sanai-concert. An artist honouring another artist is a rare event in the art-life of India. To appreciate the achievements of others or, more than that, to acknowledge their superiority if attained by them is the right spirit of the artist.

IN CHINA AND INDIA

The power of drama to foster the spirit of patriotism has been fully appreciated by China during the war. The National Academy of Dramatic Art of China is doing excellent work of arousing the spirit of patriotism in the masses by organising tea-house and street-corner dramatic performances and by making them accessible even to those who cannot spend for them. Other countries vigilantly preserve arts especially during war, but India has allowed her stage to die out in the times of peace. Will China inspire India to revive her stage?

Following the unprecedented record made, on the stage of the Delhi Natak Samaj, by "Vadilona Vanke", a Gujarati social play by Mr. Prabhulal Dwivedi, "Sampathi Mate" by the same author, which scored a century on February 21, has proved to be its worthy successor. Both the plays continue to attract crowded audiences—a fact which reflects credit to Mr. Dwivedi's abilities as a playwright and also indicates the depth of interest evinced by the Gujaratis in their stage.

Mr. Dwivedi is a veteran playwright of Gujarat, but the literary world, to whom association with the professional stage is a sin, refuses to recognise his contributions to the theatrical art of Gujarat.

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Leila was a lovely little girl, hardly five-six years of age, when I had the privilege to make her first acquaintance.

I remember, then, I was in a far-off country, far from my native place and relatives, and I was down with strong fever. The friend, under whose kind protection I was, used to go away to office; so also the older children used to go away to their schools. The ladies of the home would remain busy with their house-hold work. And perhaps I was too shy to speak to them. I used to lie in bed as lonely and calmly as a stone on a hillock!

It was after some days that Leila approached me, asking me in her sweet voice, if I had taken my medicine, and if I wished to eat something. My half-closed eyes viewed her thoroughly. I felt a little soothing, and my heart decided that Leila was going to be my friend. Her talk was enough food and medicine for me. It was, indeed, a great comfort .... We asked each other puzzles and riddles and told each other stories and verses. After so many days I had at last found happiness, found sunshine in the smile of the little one!

* * *

MY LITTLE SISTER

Ever since then Leila has been a little sister to me. We have gone together on a number of picnics and outings, we have spoken to each other for hours and hours, and we have written letters to each other. All this, however, just at leisure—Whenever she likes, she writes to me, and per chance if I go to her country, we meet. Her mother considers me to be her own child: She loves me just as she loves Leila, and she speaks to me exactly as she speaks to her other children.

This time when we went to Sind, Leila happened to be at Karachi. Poor girl, she had thought that I would go to visit her .... And in ordinary course I would have visited her. But I had such a busy time at Karachi that it was not even possible to take meals at regular hours. She waited for one day, for another day, and on the third day when she felt that I might leave Karachi without seeing her, she herself came to see me in the camp.

* * *

GROWN BIG ENOUGH

It was so kind of her: I simply do not know how to express my gratefulness! Leila has now grown big enough: She is in College and has just finished her Junior B. A. Still she retains that child-like, innocent smile on her lips. When I spoke to her and introduced her to my friends she smiled—and what a sweet smile it was! I know many forget the quality of smiling when they grow up; but Leila appeared to me the same child of years gone-by, with her same lovely smile, fliting on her face.

I had told Leila that I would be writing a note on her kind visit to me and on the sweet smile that she has been able to retain even when she has grown. When she saw the pamphlet we have issued, describing our trip to Sind, she wrote to me, asking innocently where that reference was, and I replied to her that she would find it in the "Children's Own Corner" of the "Chronicle", dated March 15, 1942: Thus I have kept my promise, and radiated her smile!

* * *

THROUGH THE AIR

By P. R. Makhija

What havocs are happening through the air these days, God forbid. I shall tell you, however, of a little journey that I had by air in the year 1935, quite peaceful days. I had a great desire to travel by air. So I decided to go to Karachi from Quetta, for I was there then, in an aeroplane.

The Pilot gave me certain instructions that were necessary for a novice like me. Then he fastened me tightly to a chair and started for the airy jaunt. For some time the 'plane moved on grass, in a series of light leaps. Soon the course of the aeroplane became smoother, and I found myself going upwards.

When I was about five hundred feet above the ground, all the things below looked like dots. As the Pilot went still higher, the world underneath appeared to be rolling in the edges of a great circle that grew constantly bigger. The scale was rapidly changing, for everything appeared to be getting smaller.

We went still upwards till the whole world below seemed to be a huge sea. As I had never witnessed such a scene before, I felt excessively delighted.....But now the Pilot had begun the descent. As I looked down, a fine spot of beauty greeted my eyes, a spot that would never have come within my view in a railway journey.

This beautiful scenery below gave me lots of pleasure, and made me forget where I was. The cool and sweet breeze added to my joy .....In due time, however, by God's grace, and without any trouble, I landed at Drigh Road, the air-port of Karachi. I thoroughly enjoyed my journey and shall never forget the happy moments.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

For New Members

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association immediately.

Name in full.....

.....

Address.....

.....

Age..... Boy or Girl.....

Write in Block Letters VERY neatly and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan," Khar,—Bombay 21, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

Khar and Santa Cruz Children of the Balkan-ji-Bari visited their brethren of the Kher Wadi on Sunday March 1, and saw the manifold activities going on there.

Santa Cruz and Khar Balkan-ji-Bari Children had an Entertainment Programme together at the Laxmi Nagar on Sunday, February 22.

Children being entertained by Shri Satishbhai and Shri Pathwalla.

Mrs. Indira Rann (right), of the Child Welfare Committee, Council of Women in India, visited the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari recently and is seen here with the Secretary (left) Mrs. Vatsala Anjaria

At the Hurdles: Children enjoy very much being there

TAKE 2 TABLETS or 10 DROPS

You cannot have bodily health without strong nerves. Strong nerves make the difference between a virile man and one always weary. The great value of PHOSFERINE is the quickly restorative effect it has on the nerves. It puts back what you have taken out of yourself—strength, energy and vitality

PHOSFERINE

For all disorders caused by exhaustion of the nervous system.

Prop.: Phosferine (Ashton & Parsons) Ltd., Watford, Eng.

Prescription For A Forsaken Lady

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

By HELEN

Diagnosis:

Your life is ruined. You can't live without him, and now he's gone!

If you really were a silly little fool, and deep down in that remaining atom of heart you know it, call him up, but don't read any further. This remedy is for forsaken ladies only. Let's assume that you have come bang up against the dreary fact that "he" has made his final exist from your life, taking with him a big chunk of your heart and a fistful of your best dreams. It hurts: ten-carat tears roll down your cheeks when you think about it (which is often).

But you have to get over it, and you must get another one to take his place. What's that? There'll never be another? Oh come now, buck up. How can you read these lines if you don't stop crying? We present a recovery programme, worked out from the experience of hundreds of forsaken ladies who have lived through he same thing.

The Cure:

For Internal and External Use —Follow Instructions.

"Prescription No. 1":

Forget the past and accept the present. A bitter dose all at once, we admit; but down it goes if you're going to get well. "How can I forget," you ask, "when the ghosts of songs and sights and jokes and funny little dim-lit resturants jeer at me when I'm alone?" One thing to do is to ask yourself some pointed questions:

Do I want a man who doesn't want me?

Was he truly such a marvel of perfection?

How many things did I have to give up for him?

What faults did he have that would have made me miserable as the years rolled on?

Am I to be bitter and unhappy because of one man?

Paste these questions on your mirror or in your hat and answer every time you blink a tear.

Prescription No. 2:

Before the pain can stop throbbing, a soothing syrup to build up a new attitude along these lines:

I'm a very nice person—for someone who likes my type! (He didn't; but there are others who do).

I guess I'll write down all his faults.

Hooray! No more bridge with the boss and his wife!

Now I can see the kind of movies I like.

Why, Fate pulled me out of a rut!

We don't pretend this is at all easy or gay, but at least you're thinking in the right groove.

Brighten Up Yourself

Prescription No. 3:

A sugar-coated pill, because every woman in the world, whether her heart is whole or in pieces, like to think she can be lovely. If you launch on a programme of beautification it will fill lot of those dark empty moments.

Get a new shade of powder and a slick lipstick. Change your hair-do; try bangs and new parts, until you get something with positive lure.

Go on that diet you've avoided. Gyrate heartily for your figure, morning and night (better than sitting in a chair to weep until your eyes are ugly pink slits). Join a gym class. Besides making you so tired you can't do your usual thinking in those awful small hours of the night, it will give you a derriere to be proud of.

Get some new clothes. Not necessarily expensive but in colours you haven't worn for ages and with more zip.

Roll up your sleeves and really work at all this Pretend you're getting ready for something big and wonderful. Who knows? Maybe you are—something tall, dark and dazzling with your name on its lapel. Such keen attention to the outer woman will fill up the free hours you'll have plenty for a while.

Prescription No. 4:

For those unpredictable times when you're going along swimmingly and boom! something reminds you of him again. Fool as many of these demons as possible by swallowing a few don'ts:

Some Don'ts

Don't corner a sympathetic ear and go over and over what you said and what he said, how he looked, etc. This way lies madness.

Don't listen to sentimental songs you both knew, the kind with special meanings attached.

Don't read throbbing verse and prose calculated to remind you of your present loveless weeks. That's fatal.

Don't try to drown your sorrows. Strong spirits and sleeping pills are for the weak, and where are you when the effect wears off? Right back where you started!

Prescription No. 5:

Some magic formulas for tiding you over the first few Saturday nights, when it's very hard to sit at home while the rest of the world holds hands:

Pretend that you've run away from everybody and want to be alone. Revel in cold cream and mystery thrillers to your feminine heart's content.

Write letters to all the friends you had forsaken.

Before you know it the crisis is passed and you're ready for a good night's sleep.

Prescription No. 6:

For long moments when the old pain might return, what do you do as preventive?

You entertain all the people you've ever known; you join clubs; take trips; take rhumba lessons; have your fortune told and hear about the exciting stranger who always lurks among tea leaves.

You work hard and play hard, and, most important, you do so much for other people you haven't time to think about your own pitiful case of unrequited love.

New Road To Romance

And now you're well on the road to recovery. But you will only be ready to look for another man when you're sure you learned a lesson from the last one. Honestly, what caused all the trouble? Was it a personal shortcoming? Family interference? Gossip? Money matters? Tremendous trifles? Incompatibility of tastes? Another girl? Be truthful to yourself, and then say,

"This was it, and this isn't going to happen to me the next time; I've learned my lesson by heart, and I do mean by heart!"

Now, my courageous girl, you are ready for new love. And what amazing thing has happened? You are much prettier; all those bulges have disappeared; that sense of humour has returned; those disturbing memories are—fading memories. Now see that you are found where the interesting people congregate—at clubs or camps or community sings. Of course, you don't come out boldly and say you intend to "get your man". It's when the man-hunt ceases to be uppermost in a girl's mind that most often a new romance steps in. So don't rush things. Take it easy. Be charming and busy and go casually ahead with your plans for remodelling your life.

I hope you will find the romance road without detours next time, because we don't want a flock of embittered women cluttering up life for the rest of us. Though hearts are disgustingly brittle, they do mend more surely than heads, don't they? Let me look at you.

Why, you look better already. A little more lipstick, maybe, a shade more tilt to that becoming new hat—there! And, don't turn now, but the fascinating man has been staring at you ever since we came in!

—"The Woman"

COME INTO THE ARMY, MAUD

(A. T. S. Adventure Through Service. Daily advertisement.)

Come into the Army, Maud,
Your hours of ease are flown,
Get into the Army, Maud,
They are waiting for you alone,
And the word of command has been wafted abroad
And the fall-in finally blown.

You were blind to the ads, in the daily press,
So they got you, sweet, on the run;
You would not pop into the battle-dress,
Thou gh the War Office said it was fun,
You would not become an adventuress
In the ranks of adventurous A. T. S.,
Where brave girls cook for the Sergeants' Mess
And the batwoman busily bats.

You have failed to volunteer
So at last you have met your fate;
There has risen a splendid cheer
From the Commons holding debate.
The Air Force cried: "She is near, she is near!"
But the War Office muttered 'We wait!"
The Navy trolled "She is here, she is here!"
But the Army barked "She is late!"

Queen weed in the garden of Service girls,
You may sigh till the war is through
For gloss of ermine and glamour of pearls,
Or even a uniform blue.
De-rouge the nails, and prune the curls,
And into the A. T. S. with you!

SAGITTARIUS,
(in "New Statesman and Nation")

EMBROIDERED "RAG BOOK" PICTURES

MOTHER GOOSE
See saw Margery Daw
Jenny shall have a new master
She shall have but a penny a day
Because she can't work any faster
Jack and Jill went up the hill
To fetch a pail of water
Jack fell down and cracked his crown
And Jill came tumbling after

This is a novel idea—"pages" from Mother Goose to be embroidered, framed and hung in the nursery. The pitcures of Jack and Jill and of Margery Daw measure 8 by 10 inches each. These can be the beginning of a child's picture book for the walls of her room, or the first two pictures for her bed quilt, or the beginning of her rag picture book.
(Copyright)

Miss Olive Joseph, a member of the Chemistry staff of Elphinstone College, Bombay, has achieved the unique distinction of being the first woman to obtain the Ph.D. degree of the Bombay University. She did original work on aluminates of sodium and bauxite obtained from it in the course of its manufacture into aluminium, and submitted a thesis on her investigations to the University of Bombay, which has accepted it.

Life Is A Great Adventure

"We Are Participants In The Greatest Drama Ever Enacted"

BY SIR T. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA

IT is good to be alive. It is particularly good to be alive in these times.

The events that are happening to-day are so world-shaking that I feel disposed to cry out with Wordsworth, "Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive but to be young was very Heaven." He said that of the French Revolution. That was an event which stirred the world, shook thrones and nations, and altered men's ways of thinking.

I am no longer young—at any rate other people say so, though I deny it. A man is as old as he feels and I am not ashamed to confess that to-day I feel like twenty-five. I was perhaps older in 1939 but the events of 1940 and 1941 and the great days we are passing through have been a tonic. I have not undergone a course of rejuvenation at Voronoff's hands. I do not propose to take the course in the future either. What is happening in the world is more than enough to restore youth to a man who has suffered age to defeat him.

What A Life!

One crowded hour of glorious life is worth an age without a name. We live intensely in these days. How can we help it when suddenly out of the blue comes the news that Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt have deserted their usual place of business and have braved the perils of the sea to meet in the Atlantic? How I should have loved to have been a newspaper correspondent and been able to report my first-hand impressions of that historic meeting! But wonders do not cease. Hardly have we had time to recover from that dramatic surprise when Mr. Churchill deals out another resounding blow. He is in Washington, addressing both the Houses of Congress in the Senate Chamber That Chamber has witnessed many historic incidents since the day when the United States of America became a nation, but none so unique as that of the Prime Minister of England addressing the Legislature of the world's greatest Republic. Mr. Churchill himself described it as one of the most moving and thrilling experiences of his life. And what a life it has been! A career so full of dramatic surprises, so packed with adventure—India, Cuba, South Africa, Egypt Cold as the icy winds that blow in the Simla winter must be the heart of the man who does not catch a little of Winston's spirit in these days when we see history in the making. Here is a man at 68 still not recovered from the wonder and the fascination of living. How can we help being infected by something of that boyish, insatiable curiosity and of that eagerness for the great adventure which we call life!

Great Drama

We are spectators and participants in one of the greatest dramas that was ever enacted on the world's stage. Go down the corridors of time, ransack your memory, recall the closed chapters of history, and tell me if ever such fateful issues, charged with consequences so immense to the future of men and nations, hung in the balance on the battlefields of the world. For the mere size over which the war-like operations are being carried on there is no precedent; no, not even in the record of the grandeur that was Rome; not in the history that tells us of the conquests of Alexander the Great; not in the meteoric career of Napoleon Bonaparte. The Great War of 1914-18 was on a much more limited scale. More important than the area of the theatre of the war is the gravity of the issues that the war will determine. It is not possible to dismiss the subject with the facile cynicism that it is a struggle between two Imperialisms as to which of the two is to dominate the world. Every successive stage of the war as it unfolds itself makes the theory fit less and less with the facts. First the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics, now the United States of America. Nor is it possible to dismiss the claim that the war will decide the issue between Absolutism and Democracy with the airy assumption that the dividing line between the two is in actual administration very thin.

Eclipse Of Democracy?

I recognise that in recent years democracy as represented by parliamentary government has not been in fashion. The Extreme Right are apt to see in it an impediment to quick and decisive action. They are inclined to the view that what matters is the efficient administration of law and order As regards this I would only make the comment that all of us are in favour of law and order so long as we are the people who make the law and we are the people who lay down the order The Extreme Left criticise the system of parliamentary governmen. on the ground that it means the rule of a caucus and that public opinion as representing the will of the large majority of the nation is suppressed by the party machine. To these I say that if at any time the party in power is likely to draw more strength to it than is consistent with democratic principles it is in war-time. Look at the way in which after the outbreak of this war the House of Commons has effectively interfered not only to correct errors in the conduct of the war but what is even more important from the democratic point of view, to limit the executive encroachments on the sphere of the reign of law, on the individual's right to express opinions and on the liberty of the Press.

"Cauliflower" Mussolini!

To men who are familiar with life as lived in Italy after Mussolini consolidated his party and his power and in Germany after the death of Field Marshal Hindenburg, the question that really matters is not so much the theoretical merits of a parliamentary form of government but of the practical consequences to the decent, law-abiding citizen of the establishment of a totalitarian system of administration. To live in hourly fear of being denounced by 'agents provocateur' to suppress rigidly the expression of any unfavourable opinion of the Government even in the privacy of home life and to be careful not to mention even by name the Dictators, were some of the consequences that flowed from it. In the restaurants in Rome where we used to meet English and American friends we had a code word for Mussolini which had to be changed at frequent intervals. One day he was "Mr. Smith", another day he was "Cabbage" and a third day he was "Cauliflower". As for the Italian himself, he chose the wiser line of not mentioning him at all. In Germany the discretion to be observed was much stricter.

Barbarism

Even more serious than the loss of individual freedom was the retrogression in State policy to the barbarism of the Middle Ages. People who have not visited Germany are apt to discount the stories of the treatment of the Jews by the Nazi Government To those who have been in Hitler's Germany and witnessed outrages which they were powerless to prevent, it was a source of humiliation that they had to suffer in silence The extent of the demoralisation can be judged by the fact that when I visited that ancient home of learning, the University of Heidelberg, I could not find a single professor to criticise the infamous treatment of the Jews even in the privacy of a dinner party. In Rome, the professors of the University dutifully signed, an official document declaring that previous history was wrong and that the Italian race was pure and unsullied by any admixture of Jewish blood.

No, it is not possible to subscribe to the old Indian proverb that it does not matter who rules, Rama or Ravana—we have definitely to elect between the New World Order promised by Hitler and the ways of living and thinking we have been accustomed to regard as the ideals which civilised men should cherish. Civilisation has been built up by a long and painful process in which man has emerged from the brute stage in which the law of the jungle decided right and wrong Are we prepared to go back to it?

Indomitable Spirit

I have been asked by many people to forecast the issue of this titanic struggle. Personally I feel no doubt that in spite of temporary set-backs the Allied Nations that signed the Washington Declaration the other day will win. An American friend who is a journalist by profession started with a bias against England. Having now lived in London in the years of the war, sharing the life of the Londoners in their underground shelters, she tells me that the spirit of the English people, of the common men and women, is indomitable, that come what may they will never surrender. My letters from Englishmen and Englishwomen refer lightly to the risks and hardships which surround them every moment of their lives. There is not a word of complaint against the rationing of food and what is more surprising none from the women against the rationing of clothes. If the difficulties of transport of black-out, are referred to they are referred to only incidentally, and more often than not as subjects for humorous comment Anything like panic or alarm seems to be absent. There is a quiet confidence in the ultimate result of the war and the one dominant note in all the letters is that of an inflexible purpose to do his or her bit to win the war, a dogged resolution to suffer anything rather than go under. The Englishman is usually characterised as phlegmatic. If this quality can produce such an attitude in the moment of England's greatest danger, then all that I can say is that more of us in this country should endeavour to cultivate it.

We, indeed, live in stirring times. We may pass through difficulties and dangers, but of the ultimate result there is no doubt. Are we downhearted? No. Shall we win? Rather.—(Courtesy—All-India Radio).

Will-O'-the Wisp

(Courtesy: "The Gazette", Montreal).

A little Scotch girl made a list of "My Twelve Loveliest Things. People Not Counted." They were:

The scrunch of dry leaves as you walk through them
The feel of clean clothes
Water running into bath
The cold of ice cream
Cool wind on a hot day
Climbing up and looking back
Honey in your mouth
Smell of a drugstore
Hot-water bottle in bed
Babies smiling
The feeling inside when you sing
Baby kittens

—Douglas Horton, The Art of Living Today.

FIGHTING WITH THE COLD SHOULDER

The Weapon The Danes Are Using Against The Nazis

By LANDERDALE BAXTER

Although Denmark has been occupied by the Germans the invaders are not by any means having things all their own way and reports which are reaching India show that in a variety of ways the people of the tiny country are making things unpleasant for the Nazis.

This is best illustrated by actual examples of what is happening in the country.

German officers who have been sent to Denmark to rest complain that "the terrible cold on the Russian front is nothing as compared with the cold with which they are met by the Danes."

Most of the Danes now wear a badge of red and white (the Danish colours) or of red, white and blue bearing the letters D.K.S. These initials signify "Den Kolde Skulder" ("the cold shoulder").

A Frank Confession

Even the pro-German Press in Denmark admits that the lot of a Nazi in the country is far from pleasant. The Danish Nazi paper "Nationalsocialisten" writes: "We shall for once tell everyone what it costs to be a Nazi in Denmark. We are the target for the hatred, wrath and contempt of our countrymen who call us Nazi swines and traitors. Nobody will have anything to do with our children. The police are always after us; our employers dismiss us; economically we are boycotted while the authorities harass us. We are in a state of constant war with our own families and in many cases we lose our friends, wives and children."

The German paper "Nordschleswigche Zeitung" expressed its wrath because the "Billedbladet," Denmark's leading pictorial weekly, persistently refused to reproduce pictures of the "glorious German campaign." Recent issues of the paper had been limited to Danish and American pictures while one issue produced a series of Russian pictures and a special number came out with a series of pictures of bombed London, all reproduced with heavy black frames.

Pro-British Element

Another pro-Nazi magazine "Kritisk Ugoreview" expressed its great regret at the fact that the officers and men of the Danish Army and Navy were strongly pro-British "It has proved impossible to find officers for the volunteers who have come forward to fight against Russia in the 'Viking Division.' Practically all officers are strongly pro-British, the higher their rank the stronger their sentiments. A great majority of the men even regard 'God Save the King' as a Danish national song! It is therefore impossible to make the Danish Army and Navy fight against the British. The Army and Navy ought therefore to be dissolved and new men with a new world outlook should take their place."

An amusing instance of a German writer, upon whom the Nazis have set the seal of their approval, being quoted to hold up the Nazis to ridicule was provided when a Copenhagen University Lecturer, Dr. V. la Cour, published a series of articles all of which were suppressed, but not until they had achieved a good deal of publicity.

In the second article of his series, under the heading "Words for us To-day," Dr. la Cour recalled that the Nazi leader Alfred Rosenberg had stated publicly of the German writer Johann Gottlieb Fichte that "his words should be written with golden letters in the books of every country."

"What then did Fichte say"? asked the la Cour and he went on to quote a passage written by the German at a time when Napoleon's soldiers were overrunning Germany. The passage ran:

An Apt Quotation

"This terrible humiliation of not being allowed to do as we like, this exasperation at meeting spies everywhere, this resentment at coming across those armies of occupation at every step, and then at knowing that the same is happening in every town, every harbour and on every road all over the country is enough to make us mad. But it is still worse that they try to poison the minds of our young people with their ideas of a 'Universal Government' that, if it is ever realised, would make us slaves for ever....

"Almost all the countries of Europe are now crushed, and now that little swarthy devil has turned against Russia! If he succeeds there, then our only hope is England—this old tough, fabulously slow but fabulously persevering England. That would in this case be freedom's last stronghold, yes, culture's last stronghold in Europe! What a debt every country would owe to England if she, after years of struggle, saved all the other nations from oppression."

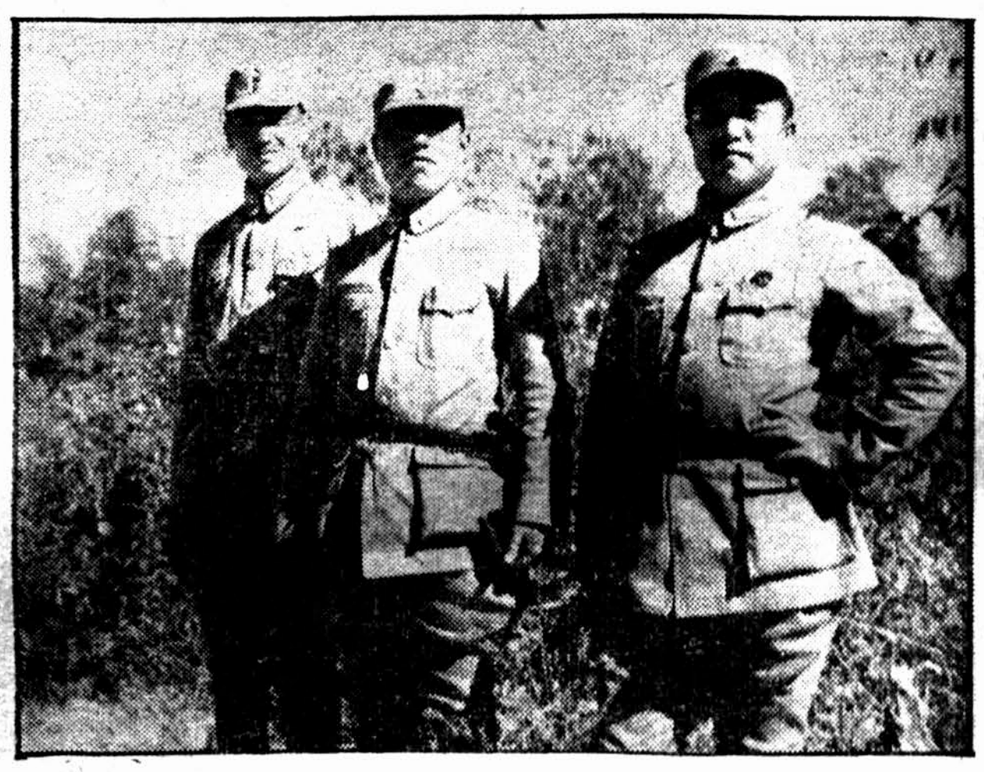
"Yes," wrote la Cour, "that is what Fichte wrote and that is what every Dane says to-day."

The Gestapo would not listen to Dr. la Cour's defence that he had only quoted a passage from German history and acted upon Dr. Alfred Rosenberg's suggestion; and he was sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment.

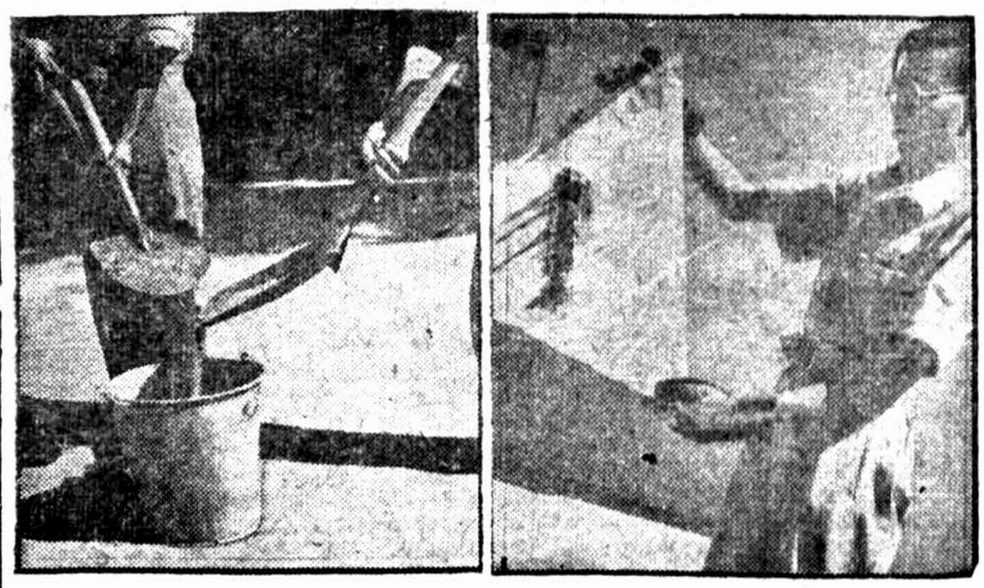
Tail-Piece

A Danish clergyman, the Rev. Aage Sletten, publicly stated that in the opinion of the Danish people Fritz Clausen (the leader of the Danish Nazis) stood lower than any other living or defunct politician with the one possible exception of Ulfeld, a notorious seventeenth century Danish traitor. Clausen filed a complaint and when the case came up for hearing the Revd. Sletten appeared undefended and without witnesses, stating that with the exception of some 30,000 Nazis he would have to call every single man, woman and child in Denmark as a witness and that was hardly practicable. He was acquitted and awarded 25 kroner in costs!

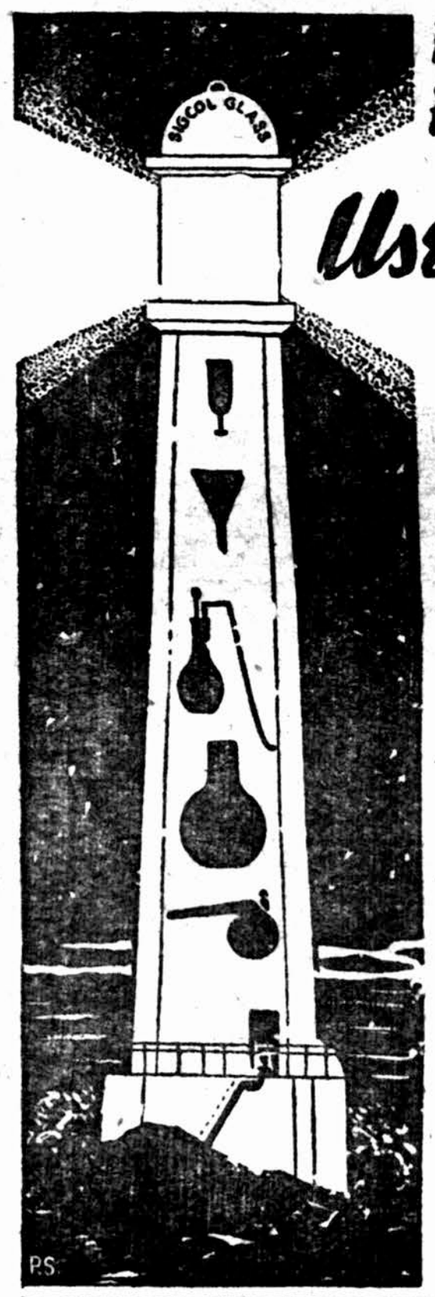
One Danish newspaper recently published the following quotation of an old Danish proverb: "The unbidden guest has most often a sharp knife and an empty belly."



A Chinese Colonel and his Battalion Commanders (Majors) now in Burma.



Pellets from Japanese phosphorous bombs should be collected and put in a bucket of water or sand and left in a place where they can burn without causing harm. Pellets should not be touched by hand because they cause burns. (Right) A magnesium electron incendiary bomb has burnt its way through this iron sheet.



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ARMOURED WARFARE

How Germany Prepared In Secret

By an Ex-Officer of the German Army.

The development of modern automatic weapons in the first World War established a definite superiority of the defence over the attacker.

The withering machine-gun fire forced the infantry storm troops to dig in, and only with heavy losses were they able to regain the initiative—to lose it again as soon as the full effect of the machine-gun fire was felt. The slaughter of the infantry cried out for a new protective means. The hour for the birth of the tank had come. With a speed equal to the advancing infantry this "rolling fortress" was the answer to the machine-gun

Once more infantry were able to leave the trenches and to advance slowly but steadily. All the so-called "tank battles" in the last war were more or less based on this principle. Invulnerability against machine-gun fire was the greatest asset of this modern weapon: its speed and in a certain sense also its fire-power were of less importance to the tacticians of from 1916 to 1918.

Beginnings in 1921

As a pure weapon of attack the tank was forbidden to the 100,000 strong Reichswehr under the Treaty of Versailles. But as soon as the German Reichswehr High Command was partially established within the body of the German Republic this clause of the treaty was violated by them. As early as 1921 we can trace the foundations of mechanised warfare within the Reichswehr.

Officially, the "Inspector for Motor Transport Troops" in the Reichswehr Ministry dealt with the problems of supplying divisions on motor-vehicles. He and his staff were supposed to have the same tasks as the Royal Army Service Corps in this country. But in 1921 the Inspector, General von Tschischwitz, laid down regulations which clearly showed what was in his mind and how he meant to hide it. They stated that in order to meet "eventualities arising from internal disturbances" an armoured troop-transporting vehicle was necessary. This concession was made. At the same time the State Police ordered street armoured cars which were more than once put at the disposal of the Army.

With the nomination of General von Vollard-Bockelberg advances were made in training troops accompanying these armoured formations, and the motor-cyclist company was founded. Here we see that the tank as a protective shield for the infantry was abandoned. It became an individually fighting factor—that is, its speed and fire-power were recognised and exploited, a fact which the French General Staff had failed to understand even as late as 1938.

With 1928 came the foundation of the Motor Training Staff (Kraftfahrlehrstab): the future academy for the officers commanding tank formations. The best uses for independent motorised and armoured formations were thoroughly tested. And all the time this was supposed to be one of the tasks of the 'Army Service Corps"! General von Stuelpnagel was the new inspector of this branch, and from 1928 onwards we see under his command the "Service Corps" going on to embrace entire brigades consisting of Motor-cyclist Companies (Kradschutzen) Armoured Fighting Companies (Panzerkampfwagen), and Armoured Scouting Companies (Panzerspah). The training of these units could no longer be kept secret, and therefore the "dummy" tank was invented. But the cardboard tank was only used in those manoeuvres which military attaches of the Foreign Powers attended. The cardboard subterfuge worked so well that it was used up to the invasion of Austria, at a time when Germany had already scores of armoured vehicles

Two-faced Italian Duce's right hand hides from Italian people what the left hand is doing.
—*Soviet Cartoon.*

First Armoured Divisions

With the appointment of General Lutz, a fervent Nazi, as new inspector in 1931 the first large-scale manoeuvres with motorised brigades were held in the neighbourhood of Berlin. By then training and research in the "Motor Transport Training Staff" had proved that the only way of reintroducing mobile warfare lay in independent mechanised divisions. Thus when in 1934 the outside world was told that a new Commando of the Armoured Troops had been formed, thirteen years of research and training had been used with German thoroughness. Men like General Guderian, General Baron von Weichs, and General Fessmann were all, officially, "Army Service Corps" commanders; now they took over the command of the new armoured divisions.

The Spanish Civil War was a testing-ground for the new formations. They stood the test, but that war's experiences proved the necessity for rebuilding the whole Army as an auxiliary frame round the armoured divisions. This task was too formidable to be left in the hands of the General Officer Commanding the Armoured Troops, so the High Command itself took over. The infantry shock divisions, the expansion of divisional artillery, the integration of auxiliary weapons in the infantry company, the planning of strict co-operation between the Army and the Air Force all came with the thorough reorganisation of the Army round its armoured core

Many times the German High Command watched with anxiety the development of similar theories in foreign armies but though the publications of the then Colonel de Gaulle and of Lieutenant Colonel Lancon and other far-seeing officers sometimes made the Germans think their secret had been discovered, the deplorable conservatism in other armies, especially the French, always allowed General von Fritsch and his followers to breathe again.—"The Manchester Guardiance."

STORY OF MODERN ART

(Continued From Page 7)

"rhythmic vitality or spiritual rhythm": in short, a new treatment of space and of volume. These he finds brought about through the main currents of French painting, through such masters as Daumier, Czanne, Seurat, Gauguin in Van Gogh, the 'fauves' and their successors the cubists. Through the expressionists and certain of the French painters he finds a synchronous development of inner vision the expression of the artist's own intimately personal reactions and viewpoint. Both break with realism, with the anecdotal or pretty picture and with the sentimental. When he comes to Ryder, Cheney commends his "abstract plastic beauty" and the "distillation" in his painting. These are elements he points to consistently in commenting on the pictures reproduced throughout the book. There is little hint, however, that he has considered how much of present-day non-objective painting has merely derivative and decorative delimitations, or that much of the extreme formal means he points toward may in practice be, perhaps incommunicable, a kind of emotional shorthand. Mr. Cheney might answer that his book is factual and a record of chronological development rather than a critical appraisal, but it seems to me unfortunate if the layman should be left at the end with an unqualified idea that the struggle of the ages has been to arrive at the processional point of non-objective art alone, since the non-objectives has certainly not been fused with the expressionist of mystical element in the more representational work he commends.

INDIFFERENCE

For the artist of today, as well as the layman, there is much food for thought in Mr. Cheney's book. With all the recent government support of art, and with such efforts as the big unfortunate contemporary show at the World's Fair and the annual art week of sales drive, there is chastening reflection in the reiteration of Van Gogh's single sale and Seurat's two during his life, and in the official indifference or discouragement of Daumier, Cezanne and others. Artists lacking a market can reflect that this is no new experience. In the summary of the impressionists and their friends at the time of the Franco-Prussian War there is another situation that must come home to us all. And in making us aware again of the constant reappraisals of an artist's work and of the changes of opinion swift or slow, there are bound up in the development of art, Mr. Cheney has rendered not the least of his services—over and beyond the very lucid and for all its size—concise account of how the art of today came into being. A final word of praise should go to author and publisher for their very excellent physical job of book-making—printing arrangement and illustration.

DON'T LISTEN TO THAT LIE

Listen to Madame Chiang Kai Shek:

"A nation which has treachery as its policy in international dealings can never be trusted. The Japanese are already at your door. They have already struck at China and Burma. Who knows what will happen when they strike India? THEY WILL SAY TO YOU: 'WE COME TO LIBERATE YOU.' BUT THAT IS A LIE."

You may say it would not matter if the Japanese won—Listen again to Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek:—

"Do you know what happened in Nanking? After our troops had withdrawn, the Japanese rounded up every able-bodied man they could find there, tied them wrist to wrist, made them walk out of the town, beat them and bayonetted them. Later on the Japanese did not even take the trouble to bayonet or shoot them but made them dig their own graves and buried them alive

They also sent boatloads of our children to be trained as traitors to their own country. We have found many little spies who told us that they had been trained by the Japanese to work against us —This happened especially after the Japanese occupation of Manchuria in 1932, when these children were carried off in thousands and specially drilled to work against their Fatherland

When the Japanese occupy and seize a city they are not only out to loot everything but they try to kill the very soul of the people everything to deaden body and soul. In cases when some of the surviving population were employed as labourers by the Japanese they received as part payment, injections of opium and heroin. The Japanese are an incredibly cruel and inhumanly callous enemy".

Low: King Of Cartoonists

(Continued from Page 3)

It is perhaps not widely known that in the old Brown House days in Munich Hitler used regularly to receive Low's cartoons. Being under the mistaken impression that because they criticized and sometimes pilloried politicians they were anti-democratic, the Fuehrer approved and enjoyed them. He is the possessor of three of Low's originals, but collects these no longer.

Early Life

To understand David Low and his work it is necessary to know something about his background and early experience. In happy, middle-class circumstances, he was born in 1891, the eldest of three brothers and a sister, in Dunedin, New Zealand, a town of strongly Scottish origin. His father, a quiet man with a large drooping moustache, was David Brown Low of Dundee, Scotland, and his mother was Jane Flanagan, a New Zealander of Irish descent. David's father conducted a not very successful business in drugs and chemicals.

At 10 David left school and retired to a small farm because he was believed to be delicate. There he set up a studio in the fowl house, after building another one for the chickens, and became, not in a culinary but in a pictorial sense, one of the most expert drawers of poultry in New Zealand.

The youngster had access to bound volumes of Punch and other comic and illustrated papers and at the age of 11 won a prize for the best drawing in a competition titled "The Funniest Animal I Ever Saw." The animal turned out to be a rhinoceros reading the paper that offered the prize. In his teens he had two years of private study because his father wished him to enter the church.

"But I was drawing all the time," he recalls, "and the pencil lured me away from the path to the pulpit. However, my studies gave me a bent towards history and the classics. After that I spent nearly all of my time in newspaper offices indulging my passion for drawing. Though opportunities in New Zealand were not numerous I had a hand, artistically speaking, in every new paper started there."

On Road To Fame

The Bright Lexicon of Youth was now open and David drew a cartoon on every page. Soon the political caricature became for him a separate art. At 19 he was political cartoonist to The Canterbury Times. His work attracted the attention of the most vigorous political weekly in Australia. The Sydney Bulletin, which secured his services when he was 20. He specialized in the federal politics of a more cosmopolitan and congenial environment than had been open to him in New Zealand

Low's direct, fearless outlook eminently suited the views of an intelligent Australian, and the pungency of his attack lent popularity to his appeal. He produced a memorable series when Wiliam Morris (Billy) Hughes, Australia's Prime Minister, during a part of the last war, visited England and stood before the King and this period led to his being engaged by The Star as a political cartoonist in London. Thus in 1919 he took the world for his sketch-book.

In 1920 Low married Madeleine Kenning, a New Zealand girl whose business ability applied to her husband's affairs does not lessen her personal charm. She allows her husband to spread his sketches all over the floor of their house in Golders Green.

The Lows have two daughters who possess brains and individuality—Prudence, aged 18, who is studying art at the Slade School, and Rachel, aged 17. The sisters devote themselves to taking soldiers, sailors and airmen from overseas to see historical features of London. Both of them are competent advisers on the method and design of their father's cartoons.

Simple Habits

Though he is a successful broadcaster and after-dinner speaker—also, a clubman in moderation—Low allows nothing to interfere unduly with his domesticity. So consistent is he in his application to home life that his intimates can tell exactly how he is spending any given evening under his own roof. His chief diversion is a good cigar. He does not trouble to differentiate between claret and chianti, though appreciating both. Recreations include a home cinema, a mechanical piano player and merely sitting.

Low is a conversationist of observation and charm. He never unduly raises his voice, even when delivering an after-dinner speech. His words are as balanced as his pencil strokes. He doesn't feel he is just a magazine artist and is capable of maintaining his points of principle. He is no cynic. He has overcome an earlier reluctance to speaking in public, though, despite ample practice, he is not quite sure he enjoys it. There is, however, no doubt of his earnestness when he is championing a cause. In this he is aided by his distinctive appearance and good presence.

He stands 5 feet 10 inches in height. Motoring keeps him alert, while golf and walking keep him fit at a uniform weight of 180 pounds. Always neatly turned out, he says "I don't suppose I am what you might call distinguished in my clothing; I dress to keep myself warm." He does justice however to his tailor, and his soft black hat, soft collar and bow tie just escape being conventional.

Apart from the long perspective and power displayed by his work Low has an undercurrent of impishness. Tokens of it are the thumbnail sketches of himself inserted in many of his cartoons to show the public what he is like.

His "Auto-Obituary"

When H. G. Wells opened an exhibition of Low's work in 1937 he declared that the artist was only half way through his career and hadn't reached his zenith. For the catalogue of that exhibition, Low, in a facetious mood, wrote what he called his "Auto-Obituary". Here he raced his career from its beginnings in New Zealand and enlighteningly continued:

"Low held that it was no business of a conscientious cartoonist to be popular, in the sense of conforming to popular prejudice. It wasn't unnatural that he passed the most satisfactory period of his career with "The Evening Standard", the proprietor of which opposed Low's policies as much as Low opposed is, and the readers of which were as irritated with Low as Low was with them.

"A firm upholder of the highest traditions of his peculiarly British art, he believed that in a democracy revelation of personalities is a useful public work and he was restrained only by inept libel laws from drawing the leaders and their activities in the nude.

"Of melancholy disposition, Low was oppressed in maturity by the tragedy of the comedian, which is that he is never taken seriously Believing himself to be the only true conservative he had ever met, he vigorously advocated happiness and prosperity, and was disappointed, though not embittered, by their non-realization.

"He favoured liberty and democracy also until their abolition, though he is reported to have stated recently that in his opinion the ideal from of Government would be a benevolent despotism, with himself as the despot.

"No lover of humanity, he preferred Crusoe's island to a public meeting; no philosopher, he liked to sit by a lake and think nothing; no sybarite, he found a ninepenny seat at the movies more entertaining than seats with princes. He was a simple, kindly man."

There he is drawn by himself. His usual verbal reply to criticism is a mid "Ah, well" But in black and white on a vital issue his retort can be devastating.

THE SALES-GIRL

(Continued from Page 8)

eyes of the crowd. The deed had been done and there was no going back. No half-way business either. She stood at a street-corner by which she knew he'd pass, and waited with much show of calmness with the gramophone and the records beside her on the pavement. For the first time in her shy life, she put on a defiant face to the curious glances of the passers by.

He came hurrying along as usual. She smiled brightly at him—almost it seemed to him—invitingly. He was rather taken aback. This was not the shy, homely, self-possessed sales-girl with the Mona Lisa smile that he had known and dreamt about. "I've a present for you!" she beamed at him without preliminary, and handed him the gramophone and the case of records. He was too flabbergasted to do anything but take them from her hands. He saw at a glance that they were his own. He looked at her stupidly and could not say a word. She grinned at him again, and her grin grew wider and wider—the broadest and almost imbecile grin she had ever flashed at a man.

"How," he began, and his jaw dropped. "How", he began again, and his jaw dropped a second time. "How", he began the third time, "What for?" Ahalya's face fell. He promptly added: "It's very, very kind of you." And with surprising tact asked her brusquely: "Where are you going now?" Ahalya was taken unawares by the question, and could not reply. He said gently, "Why don't you come along to my room. I live near here. Please come!"

He made up his mind on the way. And, after he had made her tea—talking pleasantly to her the while—he told her gently but firmly that he'd pay her back what she'd paid. "But", she remonstrated, "This is a present from me. I won't take back any money from you." "You must," he insisted. "You're not any more well off than I am. It would be most unfair to you." "Not at all," she cried, "I can well spare the money. But you had to sell it because you're in great difficulties." "But," he began seriously. Then she did a very strange thing for her. She burst into tears, turned away and covered her face with her hands.

He approached her and patted her lightly on the shoulder. "Don't" he said very gently. "I accept the present. It's very kind of you, Ahalya. You're the nicest girl I've ever met in my life." He hesitated a moment, thought quickly, and went on: "I like you very much, Ahalya. I'd like to marry you. But what sort of position can I give you? I'm only a bank-clerk." Ahalya turned round, and did what she had never dreamt herself capable of doing. She looked up into his eyes with loving, bright eyes and said: "And I'm only a sales-girl!"

They were married soon after by civil register to save expense. And strange to say Ahalya did not give up her job. And the most surprising thing of all, to all who knew her was that she suddenly changed into a lively, pert woman—as wife and as sales-girl.

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Clergyman: "How did you enjoy the lecture, Joe?"
Joe: "Pretty well, sir. But it's that Law of Gravity that's supposed to keep us all on the earth that puzzles me. How did we keep on before it was passed?"

"My good woman" said the judge, "you must give an answer in the fewest possible words of which you are capable, to the plain and simple question whether, when you were crossing the street with the baby on your arm, and the bus was coming down on the right side and the taxi on the left and the motor-cycle was trying to pass the bus, you saw the plaintiff between the motor-cycle and the taxi, or whether you saw him at all, near the motor-cycle, taxi and bus, or either, or any two, and which of them respectively, or how it was."

* * *

A Bridegroom, after the wedding was over and the guests had departed, began to search anxiously among the wedding gifts.

"What are you looking for, darling?" asked the bride

"That fifty-pound cheque of your father's," he said "I don't see it anywhere."

"Poor Dad is so absent-minded," said the bride. "He lit his cigar with it."

* * *

An expectant father—a commercial traveller—not desiring the post office to know his secret, arranged that the nurse should, on the happy day, send him a telegram in code. If a boy: Saturday's joint arrived." If a girl "Sunday's joint arrived."

Imagine the father's surprise upon receiving a telegram—"Saturday's and Sunday's joints arrived—expecting a rabbit on Monday."

It was of coures before meat rationing, or he might have been prosecuted!

* * *

A German aircraft was shot down by German anti-aircraft fire aimed at British bombers on their way to the Rhineland.

In the early morning hours a couple of Dutch painters from a neighbouring town were ordered to cover up the German markings on the wrecked aeroplane with those of the R. A. F.

The painters did their work with obvious reluctance, but thought of a clever way to spoil the German game. They left a prominently displayed notice: "Wet paint."

* * *

Having hired a taxi to take him in the black-out to a restaurant which he had not visited before, a hungry man walked into the building outside which he was set down.

In a dimly lit corridor he was asked for his pass.

"I will show you my pass certainly but why should I have to show a pass when all I want is a meal?"

"Meal, sir?" said his challenger. "You won't get a meal here. This is the Ministry of Food."

A visitor to the village watching an old rustic fishing in a shallow stream, noticed that for half an hour the hook was never drawn from the water.

"Are there any fish in that stream?' asked the visitor at last.

"No sir, I don't think so." replied the old man

"But you seem to be fishing."

"Yes, sir".

"Then what is your object?"

"My object, sir, is to show the wife that I've no time to peel the potatoes."

FULL MEASURE

When the hungry Scot was served by the deaf barman with two pennyworth of potato crisps he tore open the bag, spread the contents over the counter and groped in vain for the usual small packet of salt.

"No salt," he complained.

The barman cupped his ear in his hand "Sorry," he said. "I didn't quite catch you."

"No salt!" yelled the Scotsman.

"Oh!" said the barman. "I thought you said 'one short.'"

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

YOU TOLD ME THIS DOG WAS PERFECTLY TRAINED. WELL, EVERY TIME I SAY, "HEEL," HE JUST GLARES BACK AT ME AND SAYS, "SO ARE YOU!"
CATS
BIRDS
GLADYS PARKER
7-9

The orderly officer was going his rounds at breakfast and stopped at one table with the usual query. "Any complaints?"

One soldier sprang up and said: "yes, sir, this tea tastes of chloride of lime."

The officer took the mug, sniffed the contents, then sipped delicately. "Nonsense" he pronounced. "That's carbolic acid!"

In a liner striking heavy weather in midocean, some of the passengers were very uncomfortable. Watching a miserable-looking man who was bending over the side of the ship, a fair young thing turned to the woman at her side.

"Your husband is a poor sailor, is he not?" she said.

"Certainly not," said the woman, "he's a rich stockbroker."

"No he'll never be much of a golfer. You see when he puts the ball where he can see it he can't reach it and when he puts it he can reach it he can't see it.

Macpherson wasn't really mean—he just hated to spend good money. One day he woke up with a bad throat. During the day it got steadily worse and he thought he had better do something about it. So he loitered outside the doctor's surgery till the doctor happened to come out.

"And hoo's business the noo, Doctor?" he asked cheerily.

"No' so bad" was the doctor's reply.

"I should think there'd be a lot of colds and sair throats to prescribe for this cold weather" went on Macpherson.

"Ay," said the doctor.

'An' what dae ye usually gi'e for a sair throat?' queried Macpherson, in a hopeful tone

'Na'ething," snapped the doctor "I dinna want a sair throat."

* * *

A well-known American author met an old Negro called Uncle Joe, who was always cheerful in spite of having had more than his share of life's troubles

"How have you managed to retain your calmness and cheerfulness in spite of them all?" asked the author.

"Well, sah Ah'll tell you," replied Uncle Joe. "Ah'se jest learned to co-operate wid de inevitable."

* * *

A parson who was finishing a round of golf got bunkered at the eighteenth. In the process of exiracting his ball he got some sand in his eye. The eye continued to trouble him when he went into the club-house and ordered a glass of milk. When he tasted the beverage he looked sharply at the steward and said: "Is this milk?"

"I though you were going to marry Elizabeth?"
"Her family were against it."
"What about Elizabeth?"
"She was one of the family."

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

We in Bombay are seeing an American film that New York dared not see—"Two-faced Woman"!

We have commented before on the old-fashioned and orthodox attitude of the so-called advanced and modern Americans. "Two-faced Woman", the new Garbo picture, provides the latest example.

Before the picture was released in U.S.A., an unofficial ban was placed on it by the American League of Decency, a Catholic organisation inaugurated in 1934, "to obtain and maintain fundamental moral standards on the screen." Each of America's 40 million Catholics is virtually under orders from the League to avoid "immoral films."

★

"Immoral And Un-Christian"

Some officials of the Decency League who saw the film at a preview found the film unworthy of public exhibition. Particularly distasteful to these guardians of public morality were:—

(1) The attitude of the picture towards marriage and its obligations. According to them it is "immoral and un-Christian."

(2) "Impudently suggestive" scenes and dialogue.

(3) Suggestive costumes. Particular objection was taken to a low-cut dress worn by Greta Garbo.

The Catholic Archbishop Spellman of New York launched a regular crusade against the film as a danger to public moralty. He warned his flock that witnessing "Two-faced Woman" will be "an occasion for sin." The Hollywood bosses dared not take up the challenge and capitulated.

And so here we, in darkest India—we who are accused of being religion-ridden obscurantists!—are going to see this film, in its complete uncensored form, while the Americans themselves will only get a watered-down, censored version—thanks to the strangle-hold that organized religion still maintains upon the life of Americans!

P.S.—We welcome this "occasion for sin"—and how!

★

"The Last Page" Presents.....

There are films that you see—among them many bad ones. Then there are films that you don't see—and among them there are many good ones!

Sometime ago, we wrote about two short films that have been made by youthful enthusiasts but which no producer, distributor or exhibitor is willing to take up for exhibition in theatres—not even the producers who are never tired of writing articles on the urgent necessity of short films.

Last week "The Last Page" arranged a special show and invited a dozen local journalists to see these films. The unanimous opinion was that (1) these films revealed a hidden source of cinematic talent, and that (2) it is a scandal that such short films are not taken up for exhibition in Indian cinemas.

★

Three Films You Have Not Seen

The programme consisted of three items.

To begin with, there were several news-reels produced by that crusading enthusiast of films, K. S. Hirlekar. One of these news-reels was 'shot' seven years ago on the occasion of a Congress sessions but it was never released—because our distributors and exhibitors don't realize the value of news-reels! Among the more topical items were shots of the last A. I. C. C. meeting at Wardha which were excellent and of the Chiang Kai-Shek's press conference in New Delhi. These also have not yet been shown in any cinema.

Then we saw *"Tees Mar Khan"*, a cartoon film of the Mickey Mouse type directed by a young man, S. A. Aziz, and photographed by another youth, A. S. Jangbari. It doesn't come up to the Walt Disney standard (we cannot expect it to!) but it is highly amusing and the rollicking satire on the "Oriental" palace dances in Hollywood films sent this audience of hard-boiled journalists into peals of laughter.

We have already written about Kumar Chandrashekar's film "Prabasee" and we are glad to say our high opinion of its merits was confirmed by all those present at this show.

★

"Our Valiant Neighbour"

Talking about short films, we cannot help remarking that Film Advisory Board's umpteenth and Film Adviser Shantaram's first short film "Our Valiant Neighbour" is so good that it doesn't appear to be an F. A. B. production at all! The reconstructed picture of China opens out new vistas of constructive editing and montage instead of the jumble of amateurishly-taken scenes seen in earlier F. A. B. releases.

But we would like to now WHY the F. A. B. camera men did not 'cover' the Chiang-Nehru and Chiang-Gandhi meetings for this film. We refuse to believe that Shantaram was responsible for this serious—almost unpardonable—omission. He is too much of a nationalist and has too much news-sense to miss such historic events. We would like to know just who pulled the strings to ensure that F. A. B. cameramen would not be present when the Chiangs meet two of India's greatest leaders.

★

Attention, Film Producers!

You are panicky about supplies of raw film stock. The industry is said to be tottering. Schedules are being scrapped, stories are being shelved.

But do you think raw film is manufactured only in England, America, Germany and Japan? Millions of feet of raw film is produced every year in Russia. They have enough for themselves and to spare—for you!

Why don't you arrange with the Government of India Commerce Department to import Russian raw film and put an end to your jitters?

What Does It Mean?

Here is an entertaining set of significant figures worked out for the Big Five of the contemporary world. They may be as new to our readers as to ourselves, though perhaps not to our numerologists. We want them to explain the phenomenon.

	Mussolini	Stalin	Hitler	Roosevelt	Churchill
BORN	1883	1879	1889	1882	1873
CAME TO POWER	1922	1924	1933	1933	1940
YEARS IN POWER	19	17	8	8	1
AGE	58	62	52	59	68
	3882	3882	3882	3882	3882

Just divide this total, 3882, by the number of years the war has lasted which is 2. The result is 1941. (The figures were worked out last year.)

What does this mean? Does it mean the end of the war or the end of the world?

★

Viceroys Are Peculiar

Mr. Peter Arnott's "THIS IMPERTINENCE" (Herbert Jenkins, 12s. 6d.) is certainly impertinent—particularly to the Viceroys.

The author lets himself go when he deals with the Col. Blimps of the Indian Army, the pukka sahibs, the "When-I-was at Rumblebellypore, dammit" types of Anglo-Indian officialdom. He does not even spare the Viceroys.

"Viceroys are peculiar people" he says. "What do they spring from? It is difficult to say. When a Viceroy first arrives in India, all who are permitted to venture near him fall down and worship. The women exclaim:

> 'He is the nicest Viceroy we ever had! So charming! So modest! So unaffected!

The men, with characteristic British phlegm, hang nervously about the great man, longing for a word; itching for a gesture of recognition or even the faintest smile of condescension. After a few months' residence in India, however most of the disillusioned men and women readily admit that the finest sight in India is the stern view of a retiring Viceroy".

★

World's Best Broadcaster

Who is the world's best broadcaster? According to Frank Owen, the editor of the London "Evening Standard", he is M. Losovsky, the Russian Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, an old Bolshevik, who spent many years in jail in the old Tsarist days. Says Frank Owen:—

"Losovsky used to be a blacksmith at one time and hammered horseshoes; he is a tall fellow, 6-foot high, smiling eyes and a beard of dark hair—a handsome athletic man of about 60—quite a different type from yourself, Dr. Goebbels! The great thing about Losovsky his sense of humour. It is rather a grim type but very effective.

Apollo Goebbels

Here are some examples:—

When Hitler was boasting that he would be in Moscow like Napoleon, Losovsky said: "The difference between Hitler and Napoleon is that Napoleon reached Moscow, but Hitler must content himself with photographs of the Kremlin." Another time when Dr. Goebbels was trying to find excuses for not getting to Moscow as quickly as he had hoped—and announced—Losovsky reminded him of the British song 'It's a long, long way to Tipperary', and said Losovsky 'to Moscow the way is longer still.'

When Goebbels reported that the Russians had massacred 1,100 priests in Kaunas in Lithunia, Losovsky said: 'There are only 1,500 priests in the whole of the country and in Kaunas about a hundred, so the Russian troops must have spent the twenty-four hours between the time the Nazis attacked the town and the time that it fell in gathering together all the priests in the entire country, so as to make a good Nazi story.'

Losovsky's sardonic cracks at the expense of Goebbels included one which must have upset the Doctor very severely. As is well-known, Dr. Goebbels fancies his chances with the ladies. But it must be added that his prospects are more due to his position as the powerful Director of Nazi Propaganda than to his own manly beauty. Losovsky, therefore, lovingly addressed him as Apollo Goebbels, which must have caused some wide grins on the German as well as the Russian side of the line.

★

The Mules Resisted

The last of Losovsky's tricks is to drop "communiques" in German, Hungarian, Slovak and Rumanian over the German lines. Sometimes these are serious and they tell of what is happening to neighbouring units: sometimes they are in Losovsky's favourite sarcastic style and they tell how a British column surrounded an Italian mobile unit numbering 2,000 mules. The "communique" continues: 'The mules resisted to the end.' But serious or sarcastic, on the back of each "communique" is a form to be filled up by those who wish to desert and which has only to be presented at the Russian lines to gain signatory admission.

★

The Last Laugh

"You have never kissed so wonderfully before, Laura. Why is that? Because we are in a black-out?"

"No. It's because my name is Vera."

About Films That Are Seen—And Films That Are Not Seen!

Boys evacuated from London and now at a Camp School near Horsham, Sussex, have formed a small orchestra among the pupils. Here is an angle picture of some of the schoolboy musicians in the string section of the orchestra. (Photo: P.P.A.)

A girl despatch rider wearing a very serviceable crash helmet. These girls are doing a lot of work formerly done by men.

Many London girls are now joining up with the various units of the Girls' Training Corps, formed with the purpose of training young girls in readiness for them to take their places in the Services, munition factories or nursing services. Photo shows a smart detachment of the Chelsea Girls' Training Corps on the march during training. (Photos: W.N.P.S.)

Exclusive picture of Sarah Churchill (Mrs. Vic Oliver), the daughter of the Prime Minister, in her uniform of the W.A.A.F. which she recently joined. Sarah Churchill, known to thousands of theatre and film fans, has sacrificed many thousands of pounds in contracts to get into uniform and serve her country.

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